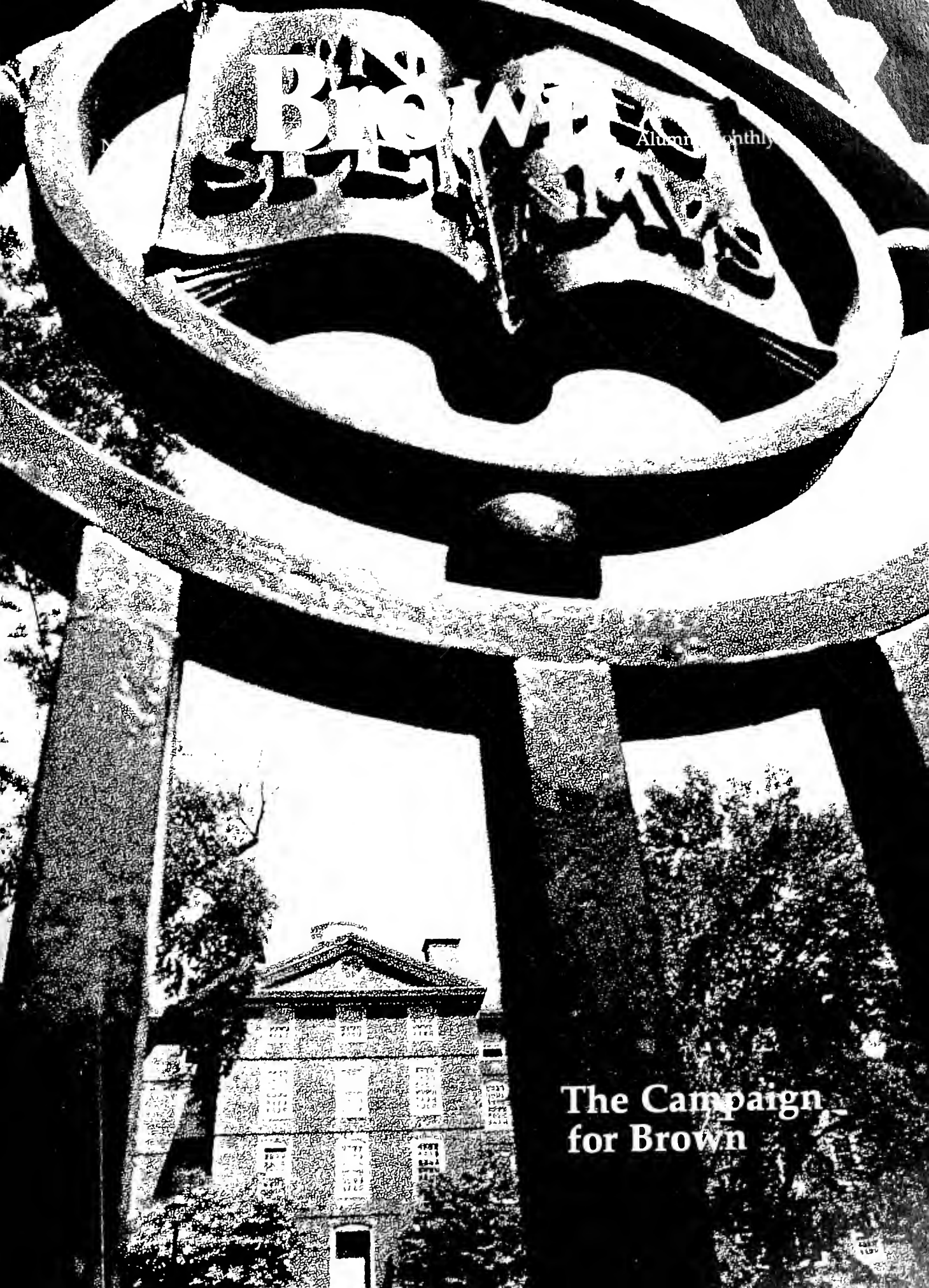


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Brown Alumni Monthly

November 1979, Vol. 80, No. 3

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In early October the University formally embarked on one of the most ambitious — and critical — ventures in its history: a capital fund drive to raise \$158 million in five years.

30 The End of the World Is Coming

The energy crisis, says economics professor George Borts, will remain an American circus for some time to come — with the federal government playing ringmaster. Meet the five major actors in this drama . . . and the Bortsian vision of apocalypse.

36 A Public Man Who Craved a Private Life: John Nicholas Brown (1900 – 1979)

The Senior Fellow of the Corporation and a direct descendant of the man for whom the University is named, John Nicholas Brown died on his yawl "Malaguena" in the Chesapeake Bay on October 9. He was called "the first man of Rhode Island."

40 College Hill Journal: 'Going To The Territory'

Ralph Ellison, author of *Invisible Man*, is a storyteller and an eloquent speaker. Both talents were much in evidence during his visit to the campus on the occasion of a three-day festival honoring him.

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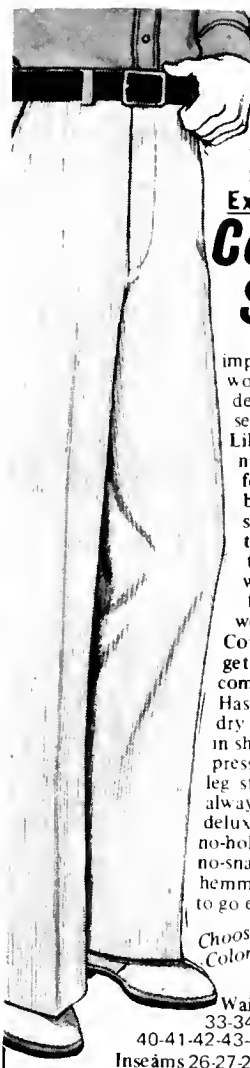
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Cover design by Kathryn de Boer



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Carrying the Mail

'Increased exposure'

Editor: After looking at the September issue of *Playboy* I was glad to see that Brown has finally decided to increase its exposure.

The excitement that the pictorial creates can only be matched by the 1976 Homecoming football game.

The school spirit that *Playboy* has reignited should soon be appearing in the form of alumni donations if any of us have money left over from the price of several magazines.

I can only hope that when the *BAM* starts doing their pictorials that I will also be asked to pose.

JEFFREY P. JACOBS '77
East Lansing, Mich.

Voices of '79

Editor: In your Class of '79 article in the September issue, David Lewis's "hostility towards the tremendous power of capitalism" and Alfie Kohn's conviction that "corporate capitalism is a real threat to us and our lives" strike me as being unfortunately representative of the views of a large segment of the Brown community. These neo-collectivist attitudes are, in my view, putative and institutionalized at Brown. During my tenure there, I certainly heard enough of them, both in and out of class. Indeed, one need not look too hard at Brown to hear it said that America is "really" run by a corporate power elite (embodied, even, in the Brown Corporation), that capitalism is little more than license for exploitation of "the people," that inflation is caused by corporate moguls bent on self-enrichment, or even that oil shortages are contrived by the petroleum industry to enhance their own "obscene profits." The list is well known and goes on; I hardly need repeat more of it. The enfranchisement of such views at Brown is hardly universal, but it is very widespread.

Let me respond by pointing out some facts about Brown:

□ A student pays only about one third the cost of his education. Where does most of the rest come from? You guessed it — corporate capitalists (see, for example, the piece about Ford Motor Co. on page 8 of the very same issue of the *BAM* in which Messrs. Kohn and Lewis appeared). In other words, the largesse of corporate America subsidizes the education of Brown students, many of whom display their gratitude by biting the

hand that feeds. Would they prefer, perhaps paying \$15,000 tuition? That would *really* be education for the elite.

□ Brown's endowment is invested in capitalist corporations, and only by the prosperity and continued growth of these corporations can it hope to remain a private, independent university whose policies are dictated internally.

□ The "power elite" who are members of the Corporation are giving generously of their time and money solely for the purpose of providing such people as Messrs. Kohn and Lewis with a good education. I, for one, would like to express my humble thanks to Mr. Tillinghast, Mr. Watson, and the other members of the Corporation for what they have given Brown and what they have given me.

The solutions to perceived capitalist abuses proposed by the collectivists (at Brown and elsewhere) are in fact the very embodiment of exploitation and repression: interdiction and statist coercion, always, of course, in the name of "the people." Irving Kristol once observed that "[idealism] in the 1960s sense of the term means one is not much interested in money, but is keenly interested in power. Power for what? The power to shape our civilization — a power which, in a capitalist system, is supposed to reside in the free market." The new collectivists "want to see much of this power redistributed to government, where they will have a major say in how it is exercised." They are "suspicious of and hostile to the market, precisely because the market is so vulgarly democratic — one dollar, one vote." How right you are, Mr. Kristol, and how very apt a critique of Brown's attitudes that is.

The results of this new dispensation's ordering of the country's affairs more properly fills a book. Here, suffice it to note that the statist, as "educated" at Brown and similar institutions, have only their own insensate policies, guided by their astonishing ignorance of rudimentary free-market economics, to blame for such things as inflation, oil shortages, the bankruptcy of New York City, a staggering national debt, and the plight of the poor.

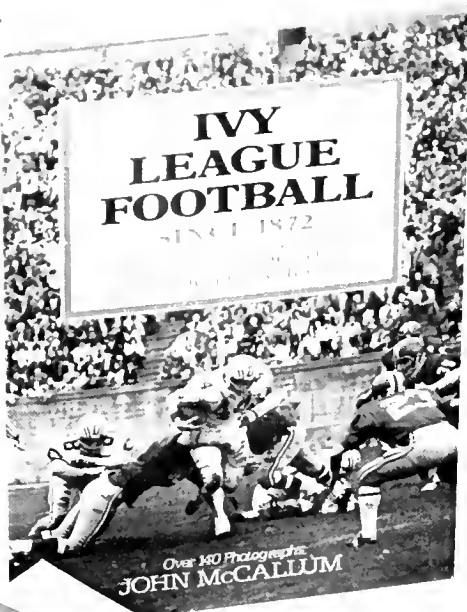
Why do graduates of Brown — supposedly one of the best universities in America — so frequently hold these views? It is because Brown has failed them. It has failed to educate them in basic economics, failed to

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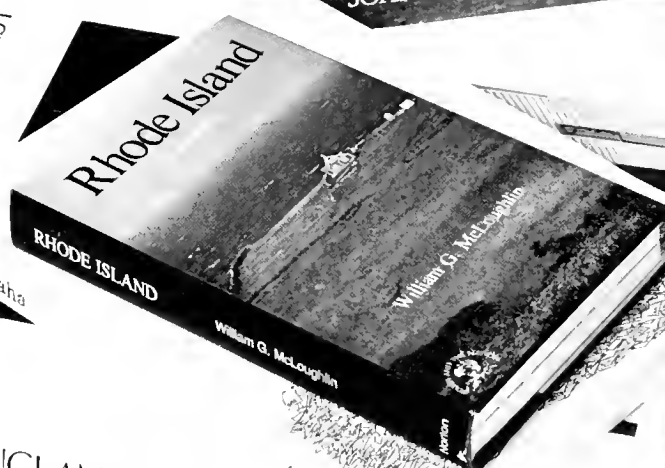
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each them that their own freedom and prosperity are the direct results of free-market capitalism, and failed to teach them that economic and social intervention is the domain of despots, not of free men and women. Until these lessons are learned and understood, as they were all too well understood in 1776, our country, led by "progressive" leaders of the Brown mold, will indeed forsake the freedom and prosperity that are the cornerstones of our lives and culture for the empty promises of the welfare state.

ANDREW K. GABRIEL '76
Pasadena, Calif.

Editor: While reading the *BAM*, I sometimes get encouraged; and such was the case reading "Voices of '79," especially the words of David Lewis.

I entered Brown fresh from the Navy and went through during the Silent Generation (the fifties). Believe it or not, I wasn't fully aware, even as a workingman's son, that Brown was an agent of capitalism. I did get the message, especially with the news that Brown was a breeding ground for spies.

Various esteemed teachers convinced me that organized society is pretty rotten. (So did Sartre, Kosinski, *et al.*) Unlike most of my friends, I did not simply ignore those warnings and go blithely into the insurance business.

My personal answer was to develop a quasi-eremitic life, which seems to work. So Brown did, if inadvertently, set me straight after all — and I hope it does likewise for the promising graduates interviewed in the September number.

ROBERT A. FRENETTE '54
Sevensa, Mass.

Incident in Russia

Editor: My wife and I have just returned from a most interesting three-week trip, almost entirely with a tour group by bus, through Scandinavia, Russia, Poland, East Germany, and Berlin.

During the two-and-one-half hours it took to complete the border crossing formalities from Finland into Russia, an amusing incident occurred which I cannot refrain from sharing with you and, I hope, with your readership. The customs inspector who was assigned to clear me, a neatly uniformed woman in her thirties, made a cursory inspection of my suitcase, including some reading matter I had brought with me. This latter comprised a couple of paperback novels, and also the June issue of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

It was this last which really caught her attention — she went through it completely, page by page, after which she cleared me for entry into the Soviet Union. I could not help but get a kick out of her interest, and only later, when I began to read the issue, did I get a possible clue: page 3 consisted of a full-

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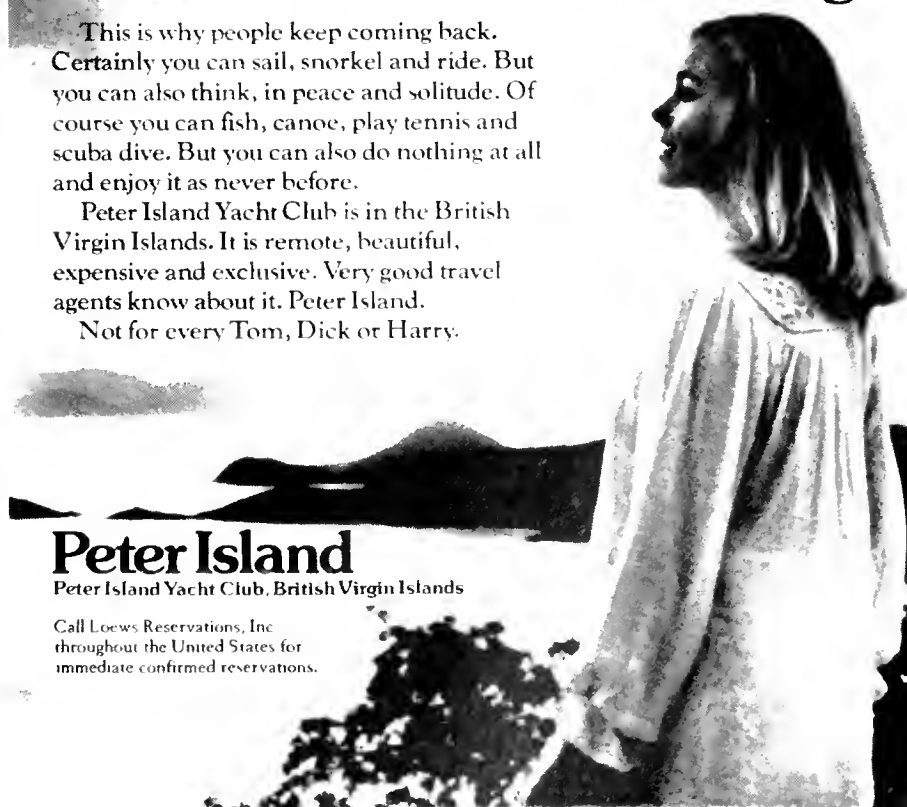
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page endorsement of *Time* magazine, by Leonid Brezhnev, complete with [a] good-sized photo of the Party Chairman. No doubt the good inspector wanted to see if the magazine contained any other item of a political nature — possibly adverse!

DAVIS P. LOW '33
Brockton, Mass.

Thanks from the crew

Editor: The members of the class of 1979 on the varsity crew have already begun to show their gratitude for all that they have received from the crew program, coaches, and their fellow oarsmen in their years of rowing at Brown in the form of an annual gift, to be given each of the next four years. The eleven recent graduates have pledged a total of \$185 per year, for a total gift of \$740.

The crew squad feels that this gift should not go unacknowledged. Coming from young men just starting out in new careers and as yet still uncertain of their futures, it continues in a spirit of generosity and selflessness the attitude that these individuals have exhibited throughout their rowing careers. For them, it is yet another contribution to a program which has prospered as a result of their zeal and dedication, and for that we are grateful. For other alumni, this gift should stand as a shining example. More importantly, it carries with it a challenge to each and every person who has profited from the Brown experience. Your gratitude helps make Brown University the great institution it is. Through your continued and increased generosity, we can reach even higher.

CHRISTOPHER M. BYRD '80 (Captain)
Providence

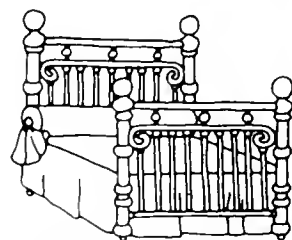
Who killed streetcars?

Editor: My complaint can't compare with Al Ward's objection [Carrying the Mail, BAM, September] to a recent pro-Nazi letter, but I would like to set you and Arthur G. Adams [Carrying the Mail, BAM, September] straight about who "killed" urban rail transit in the U.S. "It is publicly documented," Mr. Adams claims, that a GM subsidiary was the culprit; he even suggests "bus manufacturers bribed officials" or streetcar systems. These *undocumented allegations* come from a long paper called "American Ground Transport." A man named Bradford Snell submitted it to the Senate's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in the hope of splitting up GM.

Mr. Adams may not know that, along with Snell's charges, the Subcommittee circulated a point-by-point refutation, "The Truth About 'American Ground Transport' — A Reply By General Motors."

Two books, *The Electric Interurban Railways in America* by Hilton and Due, and *The Selling of Rail Rapid Transit* by Hamer, give an impartial view of why the trolleys did

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not survive. Locked into a fixed route, they never allowed easy lateral movement between railway corridors; streetcar owners lobbied for ordinances which kept jitneys from filling his gap. The trolleys were never profitable, except for land speculators who created trolleys to nowhere in order to sell land along the way. When all the land was sold, ridership alone couldn't pay the bills—even in the best years. Often heavily in debt and obligated to maintain cars and right-of-way, companies consolidated into monopolies; fares were usually regulated and artificially kept too low to make a profit.

The result was disinvestment by transit companies in the 1920s and a switch to buses in the '20s and '30s, long before the alleged GM conspiracy. Back in 1936, the liberal mayor of New York, Fiorello LaGuardia, said: "Bus operation in place of trolleys is not only a boon to the citizenry of New York in that it provides faster, more flexible, and more comfortable transportation . . . it also reduces noise, keeps traffic moving faster, and eliminates the danger of wet rails . . ." Surely, he wasn't part of any "conspiracy."

Employment with General Motors does not make me the expert Mr. Adams claims. Selling electric-railway poles makes him, but anyone can learn the current costs of various modes of urban transit by reading the Congressional Budget Office report on the subject. New electric trolleys may foster nostalgia, but they cannot solve our transportation and energy problems.

DANTE J. LANZETTA, IR '63
Detroit, Mich.

The writer is a member of the staff of the Public Affairs Section of General Motors. — Editor

Juan López-Morillas

Editor: In the article on Juan López-Morillas in the September issue, he referred to the University Course on the Functions of Literature as "an intellectual experience of the first magnitude"; it was at least that for his students.

I had two courses with Juan Lopez-Morillas, an IC course on Feminist Literature and the University Course on the Functions of Literature. He had the ability, unmatched by any other teacher, to involve his students in the process of discovery and to transmit his own enthusiasm for new ideas. Studying with him (and it was *with* him, not for him) was exciting and provoking.

While he encouraged each of his students to dare new approaches, at the same time he required us to express those approaches with care and precision. His insistence on intellectual rigor made his courses valuable far beyond their immediate content.

Brown has added to its own distinction by awarding an honorary degree to Juan López-Morillas.

MICHAEL C. WESTON '60
Evanston, Ill.



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Under the Elms

IN THE NEWS:

Holbrooke: Chinese 'friends, not allies'

In order to attend all the events that were happening on campus Columbus Day weekend, one would have had to be in six places at once. President Swearer couldn't quite manage that trick, involved as he was with the official launching of The Campaign for Brown (page 16), so he missed the pleasure of hearing Richard Holbrooke '62, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, give an informal speech on U.S.-China relations. But a large and attentive audience of parents (this was also Parents' Weekend), students, faculty, and others filled Sayles Hall Saturday morning to listen to an insider's candid assessment of our relations with one-quarter of the world's population.

Holbrooke, who delivered this year's second Stephen Ogden, Jr., Memorial Lecture (Elliott Richardson was the first in the series, McGeorge Bundy is next), was in the thick of the Vietnam War as a Foreign Service Officer, first with USAID and then with the American Embassy in Saigon. He was named a special assistant to President Nixon on Vietnam, and later served as an envoy to the Paris peace talks. A former *Brown Daily Herald* editor, Holbrooke was managing editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine before President Carter appointed him to his present post.

"This is a good time to talk about China," Holbrooke began. "China is going through some extraordinary internal changes, and our relationship with them is one of the most important emerging factors in our foreign policy." By way of background, he summed up the past thirty years of U.S.-Chinese relations, the first two decades of which were characterized by "bitter suspicion on both sides. It was strictly an adver-



Richard Holbrooke in Sayles: "Extraordinary internal changes in China."

sary relationship," he said. "In the 1950s, Moscow and Peking adhered to a Stalinist foreign policy; in the 1960s, China began to move rapidly away from the USSR, but not toward the U.S., and pursued a Maoist foreign policy."

Following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the clashes along the Sino-Soviet border in April 1969, "Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai decided to seek the opening of a quiet relationship with the U.S. That was an historic decision," Holbrooke said. "The Nixon administration responded positively, and Kissinger made his secret trip to Peking in the summer of 1971, followed by Nixon's trip in February 1972. From that point on, we had a relationship, but no formal recognition. The years from 1971 to 1978 were an uneasy halfway house between total non-communication and recognition."

One of the pivotal issues in the normalization of our relations with China was the question of Taiwan's status. "We thought we could have our cake and eat it, too, by maintaining relationships to both Taiwan and China,"

Holbrooke said. "But President Carter didn't know if our move toward normalization with China would succeed," and it became clear that a choice would have to be made. "However, we could not normalize relations with Peking and end our relationship with Taiwan unless we knew that Taiwan's future would be prosperous, stable, and secure."

Among the conditions of that agreement, according to Holbrooke, were "that the Taiwan question would have to be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves. The Chinese used to say that they were not only willing, but *ready* to use force to liberate Taiwan. We also decided not to immediately abrogate our mutual-defense treaty with Taiwan, but to phase it out over one year, in accordance with one of the clauses in the treaty. And the question of arms sales to Taiwan was settled when the Chinese agreed to allow us to continue to sell arms to them." Taiwan, Holbrooke pointed out, is our eighth largest trading partner; it has a high growth rate and is politically stable.

Recently, Congress moved to create an unofficial American Institute in Taiwan, staffed by former members of the diplomatic corps, which issues visas and handles business arrangements.

"There was never a better time to normalize relations with China," Holbrooke said. "China is undergoing its most dramatic transformation in thirty years; it's become an outward-looking country. China had fallen behind the rest of the world in the last twenty years, and the Chinese know that." Phase one of normalization (essentially completed) involves the "diplomatic and political recognition of realities"; phase two, which is just getting underway, involves "establishing truly normal relations — cultural, economic, and so forth." The U.S. and China are currently working to tie up the "loose ends" of the Korean War, to establish consulates in both countries, to exchange technological aid and set up civil aviation routes — all the details of normalization. In addition, the U.S. plans to extend China \$2 billion in credits from the Export-Import Bank over the next two to five years, to grant China "most-favored-nation" status (as "part of effective trade relations," Holbrooke said), and to obtain permission from Congress to guarantee American business investments in China.

"What's the value of all this to the U.S.?" Holbrooke asked rhetorically. "First, it increases substantially the chances that China will be a positive participant with the West and Japan in the 1980s. There's no guarantee that they won't revert, but normalization will help keep China outward- and forward-looking. There's no attempt in this to 'counterbalance' the USSR; China poses no strategic threat to us, whereas the USSR does, and our relations with the USSR and China now are better than their relations with each other. But China is not an ally. I don't envisage that — they're our friends, not our allies. We're working now to identify common objectives and narrow the differences between us."

Holbrooke then fielded questions from the audience, including the following:

Q: Can you predict what will happen with Taiwan and China in ten or fifteen years?

A: That's a difficult situation — Peking's view is that Taiwan belongs to China. But the Chinese have their own

unique genius for working these things out.

Q: Will China's attempts to modernize affect its internal political stability?

A: The Chinese have vast, ambitious plans, and I wonder if they can achieve them without upheaval. If there proves in the long run to be a gap between their rhetoric and their actual accomplishments, I think there would be serious problems.

Q: Will we sell weapons to China?

A: No. The Secretary of State announced that yesterday.

Q: What's our policy on the situation in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand?

A: That's a tragic and explosive situation — the most serious problem in Asia today. Vietnam invaded Cambodia last year and took over Phnom Penh, and a major Vietnamese offensive is underway now. A famine is developing rapidly in Cambodia, and we're trying to get food to the people there. Cambodia is literally being ground apart and destroyed; the Pol Pot regime is bloody and ruthless, and the Phnom Penh regime isn't much better. Meanwhile, Thailand is under tremendous pressure; there are over 200,000 land refugees in Thailand. We've been accelerating military deliveries to Thailand, trying to limit and contain the fighting.

The problem is that all the participants want to test each other once more on the battlefield. The USSR is involved with Vietnam, and China is involved with the Pol Pot regime. The Chinese and Vietnamese have hated each other for many years; China recently announced that it wanted to teach Vietnam a "second lesson."

Q: Could we ever again commit troops in Southeast Asia?

A: No.

Q: What would be our posture if the USSR and China went to war?

A: We wouldn't get involved.

Q: Was it implicit in your speech that a degree of tension between the USSR and China is in our interest?

A: Yes. The USSR and China have just in the last week started their first talks in a decade. We wouldn't benefit from a complete rapprochement; we don't want a return to the Stalinist '50s.

Q: What's our position on Korea now?

A: We're currently trying to open up a dialogue with North Korea. The situation in South Korea is quite un-

stable, and we've asked our Seoul ambassador to come home for talks. South Korea has the world's fastest-growing economy over the last fifteen years, but it hasn't advanced as much politically; they just expelled the leader of the opposition party.

A: What would the implications be of a strong China?

A: A strong China would be a factor for stability in Asia — unless the USSR felt threatened by a China-Japan-U.S. alliance.

Q: What role did the CIA play in the normalization of our relations with China?

A: They were able to give us some background intelligence, but the CIA didn't even know we were negotiating with China. (Laughter from the audience.)

J P

Stiles: Cultural Revolution was disaster for Chinese science

When Philip Stiles went to China for two weeks at the end of August, he did not know what to expect. As chairman of Brown's physics department and a top researcher in the field of solid-state physics (semi-conductors, the study of surfaces, and two-dimensional physics), Stiles had planned to attend a conference in Japan on "Electrical Properties of Quasi-Two-Dimensional Systems" when, with a little maneuvering, he and four other scientists received an invitation from the Chinese Academy of Science to give lectures on their work in Peking and Shanghai. Having got himself to Japan, Stiles says with a shrug and a grin, "It was only a \$500 round-trip to Peking."

Most Americans have by this time seen the pictures of outpatient acupuncture clinics (*BAM*, September) and heard the reports on the eradication of venereal disease in China. By now someone you know has probably *been* to China — on a tour with traveling social workers or primary school teachers or businessmen on a trade mission. In fact, privately many Americans might say they have had it up to their wontons with tales of China. But not scientists. The doors of the scientific institutes have been among the last to open, and scientists all over the world — Phil Stiles included — are intensely curious to see what of the Chinese scientific

effort has survived in the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution.

"When we arrived at the airport in Peking a representative of the Academy took us by the arm and we were treated essentially like diplomats," he recounts. "They're treating scientists who come in really at the very highest level. One can ask the question as to why they wanted to do that — invite us over (they paid for our way and all our expenses once we were there) and treat us so well — and I'm not sure why, except that they want outside contacts. They tried to make the visit comfortable by planning some sightseeing and we were accompanied by a guide in a taxi. You cannot imagine the volume of horns of taxis in Peking," Stiles exclaims. "But you could go anywhere you wanted, and you could take a picture any place."

Stiles and his colleagues — from IBM, Bell Labs, and a university in Germany — spent two days visiting and lecturing at the Institute of Semiconductors in Peking. "Some of us, having been in Japan in the '60s, would have said that they're [at a stage of technical development] comparable to where Japan was then," Stiles says. "They probably were not far behind in the '50s, but the system broke down then and from the mid-60s until now they have essentially done nothing. The Cultural Revolution was an absolute disaster for science. Half the scientists that left to go out on the farms have not trickled back into the cities. The flavor that you get over and over again is that they're really in trouble because there was no education in science for many, many of the bright young people. Some people felt that the Cultural Revolution was the worst period in their history, even worse than the Japanese war when the country was invaded."

"As far as technical efforts," Stiles observes, "they are capable of doing some things; it's a question of total effort. We know they have an atomic bomb and they may have a hydrogen bomb. They're working on laser fusion, planning to build a big accelerator."

"Personally, I am afraid they may well be building a new elite. There is tremendous emphasis now on basic research. The attitude is 'With the guidance and help of the scientist we will go forward.' That's not the attitude of the Cultural Revolution."

In his visits to several scientific institutes — the Institute for Iron and Steel, for instance ("How's that for a

name?" Stiles asks humorously), and the Institute of Metallurgy — Stiles found that many of the people doing "good work" had been educated outside of China and spoke English very well. "We were told that everyone in the audience could read English because it's the scientific language, but not all could speak it or understand it. Not that many people speak English," he adds, "but they are trying to learn. English lessons are on the radio and on the TV. It's the international language both of business and of science."

Stiles also spoke at Peking University. "They didn't want to hear Dan [Tsui, of Bell Labs], who in my opinion is a better physicist," he recalls. "They wanted to hear *me* and find out what a physics education consists of. How should we organize a physics education? they wanted to know. They were always extremely polite," Stiles says. "We need these pearls of wisdom. We need your esteemed wisdom. Please criticize us," they would say.

"I went through some physics labs where they teach students, and they are not badly equipped. It's almost all home built. They have very, very little foreign exchange [to buy foreign equipment] and that slows things up. Some of their experiments were in areas that we just don't do anymore — static electricity, for instance."

"They said that students don't learn physics in high school because they're taught by people who don't know anything. They have to teach them the fundamentals of physics in the university, and so they're doing experiments that most of the students who come to Brown to major in physics have already done. However, I did get ideas for some experiments and they asked me to send them back some things, materials on our curriculum and lab workbooks." Stiles stops and then adds, "There was never in any of my contacts with scientists any dogmatism about the system. I saw a wall poster saying, 'The unemployed demand jobs.' Evidently things have changed an awful lot in just the last year."

"In the factory" — Stiles visited a transistor factory — "they were very eager for criticism — in the area of cleanliness, for instance, which is very important in silicon work. They wanted to know, for instance, how much chlorine to put in the oxidation process and how do you do it? There were a lot of what are called cookbook solutions to

technical problems and these are in the literature [hence Stiles and his colleagues were able to talk about them]."

At Fudan University in Shanghai Stiles found an audience of students and professors prepared to sit through three-hour lecture. He shakes his head "That's a long time," he says. "When you arrive in a taxi, they're already seated and they stay until all questions are over and you leave and *then* they go."

"The physical facilities [at the university] are run-down, no question. The walls are bleak and dirty, unpictured except for an occasional picture of Mao or Hua. They [the universities] have lots of support facilities — metal shop, electrical shop, etc. — but not that much money for research. At one university where they had 10,000 students they also had 10,000 support people. The teaching load seemed high at Fudan; they don't like big classes. Between classes you are bombarded by a loud-speaker both exhorting you to do well and with exercises to do. The library facilities are poor, though Peking University has 1.7-million volumes. At Fudan, they just don't know how to do graduate education and they don't know how many years they should have for high school. Half of the faculty are assistants, and untrained. They haven't had physics theory because the theoretical courses were considered useless. But where they were doing fiber-optics they had some optics experiments for undergraduates that I thought were as fine as you're going to see anyplace."

"Their country is interested in developing a very high technology. One hundred million Chinese live in cities and 800 million work on farms and everything is essentially done by hand. If they adopted some mechanization they could improve efficiency by a factor of two, but when I suggested this, one of my colleagues said, 'Where are the 400 million going to go then? To the cities like in the U.S.?' That's a good point. I don't know how to put in perspective, therefore, this emphasis on basic research. Even though they don't have the median level of technology, they are *very interested* in building up basic research. My critique was that they ought to put more emphasis on median-level technology — building a good diesel engine, for example — and a little less on basic research. The thing that bothered me the most was this potential new elite among the scientists."

That may just be the way they treated me and us." Stiles pauses. "It may be they don't treat themselves that well . . . 'Must work hard, long way to go.' We kept hearing that.

"I had a very, very positive feeling about the country and about science there," Stiles says. "They'll very quickly catch up in science . . . There's no reason that by the year 2000 they can't be competitive [in the field of semi-conductors], maybe even before then."

Some final Stiles impressions: "The people work six days a week, eight hours a day with no vacations unless their family lives in another city and then they get two weeks. The same is true for the universities — six days a week, eight hours a day and no vacations," Stiles shakes his head, amazed.

"The people in Peking are much more reserved. In Shanghai they'll come right up within sixteen inches and just stare at you. They're so interested; they may have seen many foreigners but they're still interested. If you're a foreigner, the guide will take you to the front of the line in a Chinese store and if you're without a guide and they realize you're a foreigner, they put you at the front of the line.

"There are lots of traffic accidents." Stiles rolls his eyes. "I was involved in two myself, neither very bad, but traffic control is minimal. It drove me up a wall.

"At night there are lots of people playing cards. They pull out chairs and sit under the streetlamps.

"You may not have a dog or a cat in the city.

"Everybody says that there's not any hunger, that everybody's being fed.

"Oh, we were there in cicada time, cicadas so loud it would almost break your eardrums along with the horns. There were not many birds in the city, either — some, but not like here.

"My last morning there a man came in to clean my hotel room and said, in very broken English, 'An American, right?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Your country is free, right?' I said, 'Yes, and in your country there are many freedoms, too.' He shook his head. 'Only on the surface is it free,' he indicated. 'Like skin, you know, only on the surface.'"

D.S.

THE LAMPHERE CASE: Several issues are still unresolved

To keep you posted on the Lamphere case:

Two years ago Brown University agreed to an out-of-court settlement in the sex discrimination suit (*BAM*, April 1977) filed by former Assistant Professor of Anthropology Louise Lamphere and her three co-plaintiffs (*BAM*, October 1977). The terms of this settlement were expressed in a consent decree, which received final approval from Federal District Judge Raymond J. Pettine in March 1978 (*BAM*, April 1978).

By last spring only three issues remained unresolved: the settlement of claims filed against the University by members of the class, since the case had been certified as a class action; the establishment of "reasonable" attorneys' fees incurred by the plaintiffs, which the University had agreed to pay; and the determination whether the terms of the consent decree, especially regarding affirmative action, applied in the same way to women members of Brown's hospital-based faculty as to women members of the campus-based faculty (*BAM*, April).

In a Memorandum and Order filed at the end of August, Judge Pettine ruled that the special monitoring committee established at Brown to supervise implementation of the consent decree and to review the selection, hiring, and promotion of faculty members cannot participate in hiring decisions on hospital-based faculty. The consent decree, Pettine says, "covers those hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions that can be directly and solely attributable to Brown University."

But the hiring of hospital-based faculty, he says, "is truly a dual function of two employers . . . [hence] to monitor and/or invalidate the entire selection decision simply because Brown University played an important, indivisible, and indeterminate role in the decision often would result in holding Brown University vicariously responsible for another employer's decisional input and would necessarily expand the decree to include the hiring activities of a hospital employer. The language and intent of the decree does not permit such a result."

The monitoring committee *can* legitimately review the procedures used

in conducting an employment search, Pettine adds, as well as the adequacy of the advertising and recruiting process used in the search, but "the qualifications and ranking of candidates and the final hiring recommendations, including the approval of the University to grant the initial faculty position to the candidate so recommended, made by the search committee are beyond its purview." In coming to this decision Pettine held that Brown and the affiliated hospitals are engaged in a "symbiotic relationship" and that because of this "no one employer of the hospital-based faculty can be considered 'primary.'"

In an earlier opinion, issued last February, Judge Pettine addressed the issue of attorneys' fees and awarded \$272,600.51 (a sum including \$218,262.25 for Milton and Jordan Stanzler, the plaintiffs' attorneys, \$34,243.68 for paralegals, and \$20,094.58 for costs and disbursements) to be paid by Brown to attorneys for the plaintiffs. However, Brown University Counsel Beverly Ledbetter stresses that this award merely represents the court's opinion as to what is "reasonable," and Brown does not share the court's opinion. The University has filed a notice of appeal on this issue of "reasonable" attorneys' fees with the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston and is presently collecting data in order to file a brief.

Finally, with regard to the twenty-five claims filed with the University under the class-action part of the suit, the specially-designated hearing panel decided in the University's favor in sixteen cases and in favor of the claimants in nine cases. Six appeals of these decisions were subsequently filed by both the claimants and the University, and three of those appeals are still pending before the court. A decision is not expected, according to Ledbetter, until late fall.

Until early October, the University did not know whether the principal plaintiff would return to Brown to accept the tenured faculty appointment awarded her by the consent decree. After being denied tenure earlier, Louise Lamphere had left Brown and taken a faculty position at the University of New Mexico, where she was ultimately awarded tenure. But in a hand-delivered letter to President Swearer on October 10, she confirmed that she had resigned her position at New Mexico

and would return to her teaching duties at Brown next fall. D.S.

FACULTY:

A Ron Nelson cantata is played for the Pope

Immediately after 150,000 people in Washington, D.C. — joined by millions more in the television audience — heard Pope John Paul II celebrate Mass on Sunday, October 7, they heard the University of Maryland chorus and members of the National Symphony perform part of a cantata composed by Brown Professor of Music Ron Nelson. The cantata for narrator, baritone solo, mixed chorus, organ, brass, and timpani is called "The Christmas Story"; Nelson had written it in 1958 for the Brown and Pembroke Glee Clubs to perform at Providence's Central Baptist Church on Lloyd Avenue. Since then, it has become one of his most popular works: it is performed over 1,000 times each year in the holiday season by choral groups in many countries, and it has been translated into French and German and published in Braille.

"The committee in charge of music for the occasion called to ask if I would allow them to change one word of the text," Nelson says. "The chorus sings, 'Praise the birth of the son of God' and the committee asked to change 'birth' to 'name.' Suddenly it was no longer a Christmas piece. I was just very honored that they chose my work to close the service, out of all the works they could have selected.

"I thought they did a nice job on it," adds Nelson, who did not attend the Mass in Washington because he thought "there'd be too many people . . . I listened to it on TV."

Nelson, who joined the Brown faculty in 1956 and served as chairman of the music department from 1963 to 1973, is widely known as a composer. He has had more than fifty works published; his orchestral works alone are performed some 30,000 times in a typical year, according to the log of the Association of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). Nelson recently accepted a major commission to compose a Mass in honor of St. Jean Baptiste de LaSalle, founder of the Christian Brothers, to be performed next May at their tricentennial celebration in Philadelphia. D.S.

People and Programs

□ Professor of Art **William H. Jordy**, an architectural historian, has been named Henry Ledyard Goddard University Professor and Professor of Art. Jordy, a specialist in modern American architecture, received a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities last year and has served as director of the Society of Architectural Historians.

□ Professor of Psychology and Medical Science **Lewis P. Lipsitt** has been elected president of the American Psychological Association's Division on Developmental Psychology. Lipsitt, whose specialty is infant sensory and learning processes, is well known for his research on infant crib death. He is on sabbatical this year from Brown, where he directs the Child Study Center, to work at the Stanford Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences.

□ **Joseph Kestin**, professor of engineering and director of Brown's Center for Energy Studies, delivered a paper in September at a Nobel Symposium in Sweden honoring the bicentennial of the birth of Swedish chemist J. J. Berzelius. Kestin also attended the fiftieth anniversary meeting in Munich of the International Association for the Properties of Steam, of which he was president from 1976 to 1978.

□ Professor of Italian Studies **Franco Fido** has been named University Professor and Professor of Italian Studies. Fido, a distinguished literary critic, has taught at Berkeley, UCLA, and Stanford, as well as at universities in Dijon and Grenoble.

□ **Douglass Morse**, a faculty member at the University of Maryland, was recently named the first recipient of the Hermon Carey Bumpus Endowed Professorship in Biology, established in 1973. Morse is a vertebrate ecologist whose research is concerned primarily with the ecology of birds. At Brown, he will be a member of the Section of Population Biology and Genetics, and will work with other ecologists on the faculty.

□ Professor of French Studies **Reinhard Kuhn** has been invited to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton to participate in a collaborative program between the School of Historical Studies and the School of Social Studies on "Self Perception, Mutual Perception, and Historical Development." Kuhn is one of the few literary specialists to be

invited to work with a team of historians and sociologists at the Institute.

□ **Leon Goldstein**, professor of medical science, has been elected director of the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory in Maine, where he has spent his summers for more than twenty years. Research at the laboratory focuses primarily on the flora and fauna of the Maine coast.

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI:

Nominations for officers

The nominating committee of the Associated Alumni invites alumni and alumnae to suggest nominees for the following offices:

Alumni trustee (five-year term);

Alumnae trustee (five-year term);

Secretary of the Associated Alumni (two-year term);

Treasurer of the Associated Alumni (two-year term); and

Alumni member of the Athletic Advisory Council (three-year term).

Suggestions, including a supporting statement and biographical information, should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Associated Alumni, Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, and should be received no later than December 1, 1979.

Sports

FOOTBALL:

Excitement for everyone

Say what you will (and when it comes to football, everyone has a will to say *something*), this has been an interesting season at Brown. Not only did John Anderson, now in his seventh season on College Hill, have his charges in the thick of another frantic Ivy League race, but there was even something for those who prefer an added dash of excitement with their Saturday afternoon menu of chicken teriyaki and white wine, flying footballs, and half-time skits by the ever-present Brown Band.

For example, this has been the season of blocked punts (two of them cost Brown the Yale game and maybe the Ivy title as well), of fumbles (nine against URI set a new Brown record and eight against Penn almost tied it), and penal-

ties (fourteen in the Princeton game set a new Brown and Ivy record).

Of the eight touchdowns scored against a reasonably tough Brown defense in the first four games, six were set up by either a blocked punt or a fumble, all of which made life extremely exciting for the spectators, if not for the coaching staff.

On a more positive note, 1979 has been a year marked by the emergence of another fine John Anderson quarterback in the mold of Bob Bateman, Paul Michalko, and Mark Whipple. Larry Carbone, a junior from Kenosha, Wisconsin (and when was the last time Brown had a player from Kenosha?), didn't distinguish himself as a freshman, playing sparingly and completing only 10 of 27 passes. He was perfect through the air in his sophomore year — one for one, before his shoulder was separated in the Princeton game.

Anderson credits Carbone with making the offense "go" when he returned from a pre-season injury. He missed the Yale game, but in his next three starts (victories over URI, Princeton, and Penn), Carbone helped Brown put 86 points on the scoreboard.

"He's an extremely heady player," Anderson says. "He runs the option better than anyone I've had at Brown, reads the defenses well, and passes sparingly but accurately. He's also a deceptive runner with good speed."

There was also some off-the-field excitement when Athletic Director John Parry announced late in September that in 1981 Brown would play the URI game in Kingston for the first time ever. This prompted an early fire in the hot stove league (football division), as some alumni debated the wisdom of this decision.

Actually, a quid-pro-quo may have been behind the move. Brown had a chance to play Army in 1981 — in the slot normally occupied by URI. The athletic officials at URI went to some trouble to change their schedule so that the Brown-URI game could be played November 8. Also, the home field facilities in Kingston have been substantially improved in the past year, with the stands now seating just over 10,000.

Before some alumni could get too heated over this issue, Parry hit them with another exciting announcement. Brown will go to a ten-game schedule next fall (the Ivy League authorized the extra game in 1977, effective in 1980)

and will play Bucknell, a school that has been filling its schedule with Ivy opponents. This will be Brown's first ten-game schedule since 1940, when Tuss McLaughry's final Brown team had a 6-3-1 record.

There was more good news, at least for those who always enjoyed their football at Brown Stadium Thanksgiving morning before going home to their turkey dinner. The Bucknell game will be played in the URI slot (the last Saturday in September) and the Rams will be Brown's Turkey Day opponent.

Meanwhile, the football team snapped back from its opening loss at Yale and methodically marched past URI (31-13), Princeton (31-12), and Penn (24-18). Well, the victory over Penn wasn't exactly methodical. Fumbles, penalties, and an unusual number of injuries kept it close. The game was played on Franklin Field's astroturf, which was made even more treacherous by an all-night rain. No less than six offensive and defensive starters left the game with a series of knee and ankle injuries. Several were expected to be lost for the season.

While John Anderson was crossing the field to shake hands with Coach Harry Gamble after the game, he looked over his shoulder to check his walking wounded. He shouldn't have tried to walk and look over his shoulder at the same time. Not on a wet Franklin Field, and not on *this* particular day. His foot caught on the rug, causing Anderson to twist his knee badly. On Sunday morning he was in the training room with his injured players having the fluid drained.

There was still more excitement — the anticipation of the meeting between Brown and Cornell at the Stadium, with the result expected to have a strong bearing on the Ivy League title.

When they met, the two teams owned, between them, every league offensive statistic. Cornell was 2-0 in the league (tied for first with Yale), having crunched Penn, 52-13, and Harvard, 41-14. Brown, in second place with a 2-1 mark, needed to defeat Cornell and then hope that either Cornell or a tough Princeton team could upset one of the best defensive teams Yale has had in years.

The stakes were high. Both teams had their offenses geared. It figured to be a shoot-out at Brown Stadium.

But it wasn't. The Brown offense ran and passed its way to a 28-0 lead

before Cornell was able to get on the scoreboard with fifteen seconds left in the game. Once again, Carbone was brilliant. He passed for 118 yards on ten of eighteen attempts and scrambled for another 68 yards. This was good enough to get him named to the ECAC weekly honor roll for the third time.

However, this very important victory belonged to the defense — to John Woodring, Jay Hickey, Rock Tate, Mike Michuda, and Don Place. "I've seen professional teams with smaller defenses," Cornell Coach Bob Blackman lamented after the game.

Then there was Mike Audie, a junior linebacker. He had 18 tackles and blocked a punt that produced the first touchdown and quickly changed the momentum of the game. The following Tuesday, he received the Golden Helmet Award from the New England College Football Writers Association.

At mid-season, Brown and Cornell were tied for second place in the Ivy League, one game behind undefeated Yale. "All we can do is win the rest of our games and hope somebody knocks off Yale," John Anderson said. "We'll just play and hope."

MEN'S SOCCER:

Unusual year for Cliff

Cliff Stevenson has been performing his soccer magic at Brown since the fall of 1960. Heading into this season, his career record was one of the best in the country — 183-71-18. At one point his teams won six consecutive Ivy championships and had a string of twenty-five straight league victories. In ten of the past sixteen years, Brown has won the Ivy soccer title.

The Brown athletic family said "thank you" to Cliff Stevenson this fall by dedicating the soccer field in his name. The move was well received, since it was Stevenson who took a rough piece of land on Aldrich-Dexter Field and turned it into one of the finest soccer patches in New England. First there was the cyclone fence that circled the field. Then came the sod, doctored by experts from URI's agricultural school each summer, a large scoreboard, permanent seats, and an enclosed press box.

"The dedication is in recognition of just a phenomenal personal effort for the sport of soccer at Brown," Athletic Director John Parry said. "Cliff is a living legend in terms of enthusiasm.

"Four years ago we were scheduled to play Cornell at home the Sunday after Thanksgiving in the NCAA quarter-finals. On Thanksgiving Day there was a torrential downpour. Cliff was concerned about the drainage on the field, so at 11 a.m. on Thanksgiving he was out there with a shovel directing water. The *only* person who would do that is Cliff."

It would be nice to report that in this year of the dedication (he was also inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame) Stevenson was experiencing another typical season — battling for the Ivy title, running roughshod over New England opposition, and pressing for another NCAA invitation. It would have been nice — but it didn't happen that way. The team didn't win a game until it beat Springfield in mid-October. Since he established his program in 1961, this had never happened to one of Stevenson's teams.

WATER POLO:

Another national power

There will be more about the water polo team next month. Suffice it to say that the Bruins, who have become an Eastern power under Coach Ed Reed, were 9-0 through the first half of the season and were ranked seventh nationally.

The highlight of the early going was the 10-9 double overtime victory over Loyola of Chicago in the finals of the Brown Invitational Tournament at the Smith Swimming Center. Co-Capt. Kent Rapp scored the winning goal with nineteen seconds remaining (earlier in the year he had scored with ten seconds left to defeat Fordham, 12-11). To get to the finals, Brown defeated a strong Army team, 16-5, and handled Washington and Lee, the power of the Southern Conference, 10-5.

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY:

A coach for all seasons

Sirkka Liisa Williams isn't sure why she filled out an application to become Brown's first full-time women's cross-country coach.

"They had a national search for a coach. I came across an application and I sent it in. Maybe being at a college that had high academic standards (Scripps College of the Claremont Colleges in California) may have had something to do with it. At Scripps and at Brown,



Sirkka Liisa Williams watches her team at practice.

academics are the first priority."

Williams paused, chuckled, and added: "I'm also excited about being back on the East Coast and enjoying the four seasons again. I guess you could call me a woman for all seasons."

Whatever the reason, Sirkka Liisa Williams is happy with Brown, and the feeling is mutual. The twenty-seven-year-old coach was born in Sweden, grew up in Finland, and attended Helsinki University, where she earned a B.S. degree in physical education and health in 1973. After spending a year as a physical education instructor in the Helsinki high school system, she came to the United States in the fall of 1974 for postgraduate work at Brigham Young University. She received her M.A. in 1975, returned to Finland for a year, and then joined the staff at Scripps College two years ago.

As cross-country coach at Scripps, she faced one immediate problem. The college had no team, only plans for one. So she went through all the obvious

labors of getting a sport started and by 1978 her efforts had paid off. Her cross-country team won the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference title, and her track team finished fourth in the conference last spring.

Williams has achieved more than a modicum of success at Brown this fall. Her team won seven of its first nine meets, losing only to Dartmouth, 27-30, and Harvard, 28-29.

The coach pulled no punches in chiding her team for not reporting back in good running condition. "I'm afraid many of them did not work as hard in the summer as they should have," she said. "Conditioning is so important in cross-country."

Williams practices what she preaches. She runs every morning, manages to get in some laps at the Smith Swimming Center, and is a firm believer in physical fitness. In Finland, she competed in track as a sprinter and long-jumper and was active in gymnastics. She also speaks four languages,



John Foraste

"but I only coach in one!"

Her top runner this fall is Anne Sullivan, a former three-time All-State runner at St. Mary's Academy in East Providence. Sullivan finished third last year in the three-mile run at the EIAAW championships and seventh in the 10,000-meter run at the women's nationals. In the team's 24-31 victory over Yale, Sullivan finished the 5,000-meter run at New Haven in 16:48.7, a new course record.

Ellen O'Malley, a freshman from Hinsdale, Ohio, finished first and broke a course record in the loss to Dartmouth.

COMMENCEMENT CUP: Alumnus sails away

It had all the trimmings of the America's Cup. Billowing white sails blending with the blue sky in the waters off Newport, skippers tacking furiously to gain a momentary advantage, and brightly-colored spinnakers puffing up

like the heads of giant cobras. A spectator boat followed the races, and even Ted Hood, defender of the America's Cup in 1974, was on hand.

But this wasn't the America's Cup. It was the second annual Commencement Cup Regatta, pitting the alumni sailors against the undergraduates in a Sunday afternoon of match racing during reunion weekend. Ted Hood's role in the activities? Well, he is the father of two undergraduate skippers, Rick Hood '80 and his brother, Ted '82.

Despite the presence of such illustrious alumni sailors as Brown Hall of Famer Tom Hazlehurst '56 and Bob Goff '57, it was an alumnus just one year out of college who sailed home with the honors. John Burnham '78, who had won the cup as a senior in 1978, repeated his victory last June.

If it wasn't a good day for the undergraduate sailors in Newport, the women members of the Brown sailing team did themselves proud in New Haven the same afternoon in the Women's North American Championships at Yale.

This was the first time the Brown women were ever invited to this regatta. The invitation came after the women skippers had won the Powder Puff Trophy at URI, finished second in the President's Trophy at Boston University, and gained a third in the New

Englands. Brown's women finished a very respectable fourth. Martha Starkweather '79, the Division A skipper, is the daughter of James Starkweather '45. Her crew was Sara Deadrick '80, whose parents are Edwin J. Deadrick '49 and Mary Ann Hall Deadrick '48. Melissa Douthart '79 and Nancy Gillespie '79 sailed the Division II boat. The coach of the women's team was Nat Philbrick '78, and Noel Field, Jr. '56 ran the judges' boat.

J.B.

Scoreboard

(September 13-October 20)

Football (4-1)

Yale 13, Brown 12
Brown 31, Rhode Island 13
Brown 31, Princeton 12
Brown 24, Penn 18
Brown 28, Cornell 7

Freshman Football (1-1)

Yale 43, Brown 18
Brown 22, Boston University IV 21

Men's Soccer (1-8)

Boston University 2, Brown 1
Yale 3, Brown 2 (o.v.)
Rhode Island 8, Brown 3
Princeton 2, Brown 1
San Francisco 4, Brown 1
Penn 3, Brown 1
Brown 2, Springfield 0
Cornell 1, Brown 0

Water Polo (11-0)

Brown 21, Ohio State 8
Brown 17, Yale 9
Brown 12, Fordham 11
Brown 1, Massachusetts 0
Brown 16, Yale 8
Brown 14, MIT 2
Brown 16, Army 6
Brown 10, Washington & Lee 5
Brown 10, Loyola (Chicago) 9
Brown 17, Dartmouth 7
Brown 22, Massachusetts 7

Men's Cross Country (2-7)

Yale 16, Brown 47
Boston College 21, Brown 36
Brown 21, Boston State 35
Brown 25, Springfield 30
Holy Cross 23, Brown 34
Brandeis 19, Brown 36
Rhode Island 29, Brown 30
Providence 15, Brown 47
Harvard 22, Brown 35

Women's Cross Country (7-2)

Dartmouth 27, Brown 30
Brown 24, Yale 31
Brown 31, Yale 50, Wesleyan 62, Connecticut 73, Southern Connecticut 137
Harvard 28, Brown 29
Brown 25, New Hampshire 32
Brown 21, Providence 35

Women's Soccer (5-4)

Brown 5, Yale 0
Cortland 4, Brown 0
Brown 6, Cornell 1
Brown 5, Bowdoin 1
Harvard 1, Brown 0
Brown 4, Plymouth State 0
Vermont 2, Brown 0
Brown 11, Dartmouth 1
Massachusetts 3, Brown 0

Women's Tennis (3-1)

Brown 7, Smith 2
Brown 9, Southern Connecticut 0

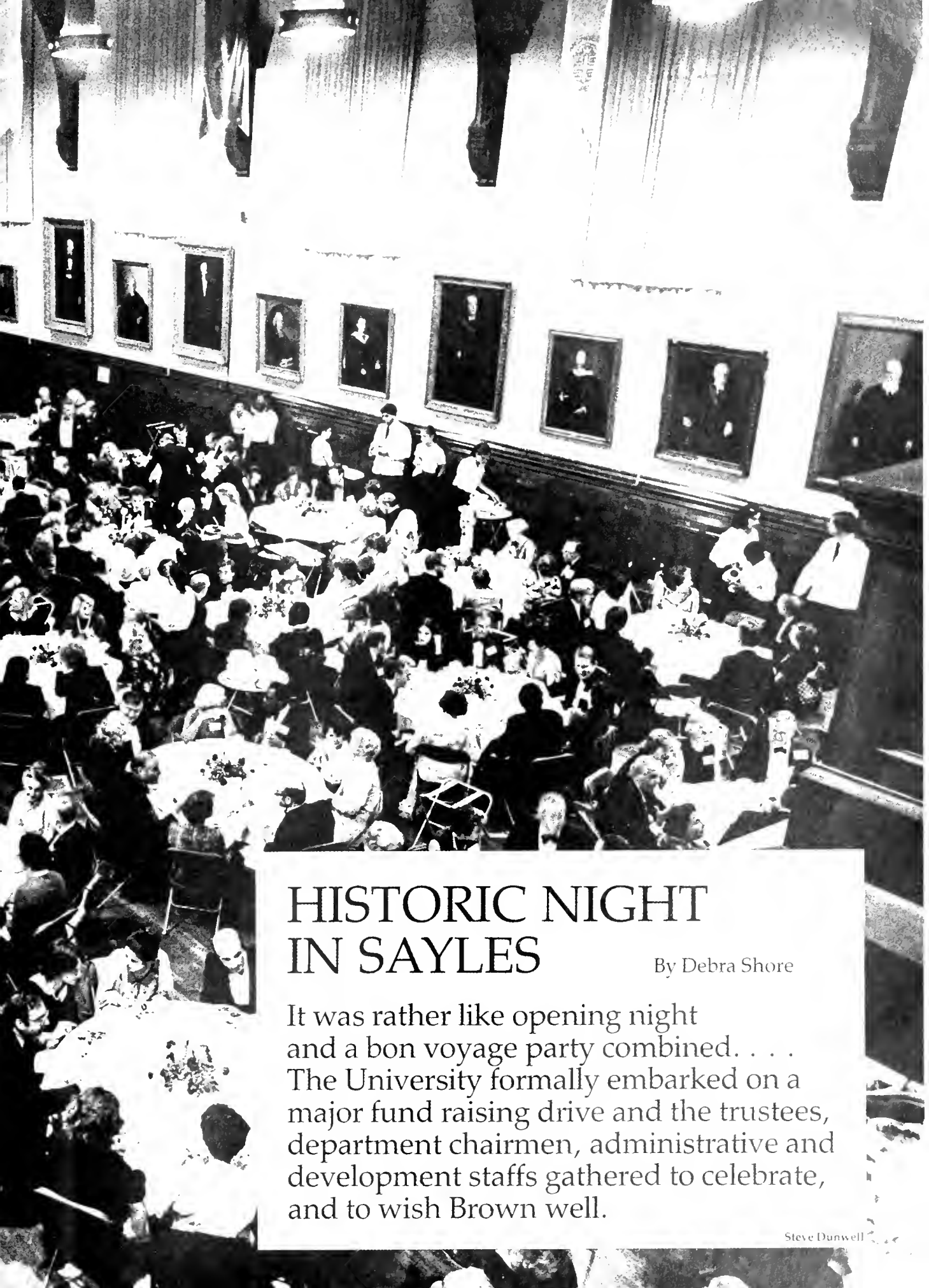
Field Hockey (2-6-1)

Yale 6, Brown 0
Smith 5, Brown 3
Brown 6, Barrington College 0
New Hampshire 7, Brown 0
Princeton 3, Brown 1
Penn 4, Brown 1
Brown 1, Rhode Island 1
Brown 2, Cornell 0

Volleyball (3-4)

Harvard 3, Brown 1
Rhode Island College 3, Brown 2
Brown 3, Southeastern Massachusetts 0
Providence 3, Brown 0
Boston University 3, Brown 0
New Hampshire 3, Brown 0
Brown 3, Smith 1





HISTORIC NIGHT IN SAYLES

By Debra Shore

It was rather like opening night and a bon voyage party combined. . . . The University formally embarked on a major fund raising drive and the trustees, department chairmen, administrative and development staffs gathered to celebrate, and to wish Brown well.

AN AMBITIOUS — AND CRITICAL — VENTURE

On October 5 the Corporation of Brown University voted at its annual October meeting to proceed with one of the most ambitious — and critical — ventures in the history of the University: a capital fund drive to raise \$158 million in five years. This drive — to be called The Campaign for Brown — is an all-out effort embracing the College, the Graduate School, and the Program in Medicine. It seeks to raise \$80,000,000 in funds for endowment (faculty and program support, financial aid, libraries, and the medical program), \$27,400,000 in funds for current use (Brown Fund, Medical Annual Fund, and restricted current support), and \$50,600,000 in funds for facilities (a science complex including a chemistry research laboratory, a geology research laboratory and shared support space, the recycling of Metcalf and Marston, the renovation of twenty-two departmental houses, the recycling of the John Hay Library and Rogers Hall, the construction of a multi-media center and an indoor athletic center, and expansion of the biomedical complex). For further details, see figure at right.

In a specific and completely practical way, the success or failure of this campaign will determine Brown's future. It is clear that without improved and in some cases new facilities for chemistry, geology, and the library's special collections, Brown's position of eminence in these areas will become an historic one; that without sports facilities that are adequate for and which can be enjoyed by all students, Brown's attractiveness to an ever-decreasing applicant pool in an increasingly competitive market will diminish; that without sufficient salaries for members of the faculty, Brown will neither deserve their loyalty nor be able to retain their services as teachers and scholars of the first rank. Without money for financial aid, Brown will endanger the survival of its most precious resource — its students — and without money for endowment it will no longer be able to offer the innovative academic programs and opportunities that have set Brown apart in this decade.

In the ten years since 1969, Brown University has witnessed and been subject to more changes — substantive changes — than perhaps at any other period in its history. In 1969 the College adopted a new cur-

riculum drafted by student architects who persuaded the faculty and administration that theirs was a construction designed especially for Brown. It has since proven to be one of the College's most durable, attractive, and distinctive features. In 1971 Brown University and Pembroke College, long affianced, did finally wed (and the bride did not retain her own name). The next year Brown made a courageous decision to expand the master of medical science program into a full-fledged four-year, M.D.-granting program in medicine. (The budget has been in balance each year since and the program has now graduated 302 doctors of medicine.) Brown purchased the East Side campus of Bryant College, thereby expanding its physical plant, and embarked on an ambitious project to renovate existing buildings. The Maddock Alumni Center, the Russek Leeds Theater, the Orwig Music Building and Grant Recital Hall, and the Ashamu Dance Studio are all shining results of the University's recycling.

During this decade, too, the University's financial health deteriorated to the point of a \$4 million deficit in 1971 and 1972. Through a painful retrenchment program and aggressive fund-raising — as well as increases in tuition and student fees — Brown slowly struggled back to a stable condition and, this year, a balanced budget. In addition, the University was engaged in, and subsequently settled, a major sex discrimination suit. Many of Brown's personnel and administrative procedures have altered as a result. In this decade four men have occupied the president's office — Ray Heffner, Merton Stoltz, Donald Hornig, and the incumbent, Howard Swearer — and a new chancellor has just been named; in June Richard Salomon assumed the post held by Charles Tillinghast from 1968 to 1979.

In 1975 militant students occupied University Hall — the first such action in Brown's history — demanding greater representation of minority students and faculty and increased financial aid. By 1977 a flood of applications had inundated the Admission Office, a flow that then grew by 26 percent — to 11,400, the highest ever — last year. The football team won its first Ivy Championship (sharing the title with Yale in 1976), the men's crew placed first in the Intercollegiate Row-

How \$158,000,000 Would Be Spent

Funds for Endowment

Faculty and Program Support.....	\$ 40,000,000
Financial Aid.....	15,000,000
Libraries.....	10,000,000
Medical Program	15,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 80,000,000

Funds for Current Use

Brown Fund.....	\$ 14,600,000
Medical Annual Fund	1,500,000
*Restricted Current Support	11,300,000
(financial aid, libraries, research, instruction, departmental programs)	
	<hr/>
	\$ 27,400,000

Funds for Facilities

Science Complex	
Chemistry Research Lab.....	\$ 8,300,000
Geology Research Lab.....	8,400,000
Shared Support Space.....	9,600,000
Recycling of Metcalf and Marston	3,700,000
Renovation of Departmental Houses	2,500,000
Recycling the John Hay Library.....	4,200,000
Multi-Media Center.....	2,100,000
Rogers Recycling	300,000
Indoor Athletic Center	6,600,000
Bio-Medical Expansion.....	4,900,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,600,000

Total Preliminary

Estimate:

\$158,000,000

* This figure is particularly difficult to predict; it could shift up or down, and there will be some interaction with the figures for endowment gifts. The final outcome will depend on the pattern of corporate and foundation giving during the campaign.

ing Association finals at Syracuse last spring, and participation in women's sports surged. Brown now has thirteen women's varsity teams — the same number as men's teams — and in 1973 Brown initiated women's competition in the Ivy League.

One could go on and on. Clearly this has been a period of growth and of change for Brown University — change that has as often felt like upheaval as it has been welcome. To sustain itself and to continue growing, Brown needs nourishment. The Campaign for

Brown is an effort to gather the necessary nutriment and it is nothing less than essential for the University survival.

In order to grasp the implications of this project, it may be helpful to review what has preceded it. In a presentation to members of the Corporation and visiting alumni, Richard J. Ramsden '59, the University's vice president for finance and administration, gave an extensive accounting of Brown's financial history.

Ramsden: 'Brown is leaner and wiser'

In the 1950s and '60s, higher education in America was an extraordinary growth industry. In 1951, there were 2.1-million degree-credit students in higher education in the United States; two decades later there were approximately 10 million. From fewer than 2,000 colleges and universities in 1950, there were by 1970 approximately 3,100. Responding to the rapid growth in births after World War II — from 2.9 million in 1945 to over 4 million by 1953 — and the even faster growth in matriculation rates, which saw almost one in two eighteen-year-olds going on to college by the mid-1960s, compared to about one in five in 1950, the demand for higher education boomed as never before. And although most of the growth of necessity had to be in the public sector, between 1950 and 1970 students at private colleges and universities more than doubled from 1 million to over 2 million.

But this was not all. As a result of Sputnik and its aftermath, including our own space program, the late 1950s and early 1960s witnessed considerable growth in both federal research support and aid to graduate students. It was a halcyon period and one in which Brown participated to the fullest. How fast Brown grew is best indicated by some figures from the Keeney years. In 1955, President Wriston's final year in office, the operating budget of Brown was \$7.6 million, the endowment was \$20 million, and the book value of physical plant was \$21 million. And the budget was in balance. Eleven years later, by 1966, President Keeney's final year in office, the operating budget had more than tripled to \$26 million, the endowment had also tripled to \$66 million, and the physical plant had more than doubled to \$53 million. And the budget was still in balance. It was an extraordinary decade. However, by 1966 a new and major source of funding was making an impact upon the nation's universities, including Brown — and that was the federal government. Whereas President Wriston had fewer than \$1 million of federal dollars in his first budget, by 1966, President Keeney's last year in office, the budget included approximately \$8 million in federal funds for

current purposes (mostly research and training) and another \$1 million for construction.

By the late 1960s, however, all this began to change. As the growth in students slowed and federal support for research and graduate education turned downward, colleges increasingly found themselves overstaffed and overbuilt. Legislators and alumni became increasingly disenchanted with the harsh rhetoric, the disrespect for human courtesies, and the attempts to politicize places of free inquiry, which too often were the handmaidens of campus protests during an increasingly divisive war.

Nationally, it was a time when the indulgent policy of assuming we could have both guns and butter was increasingly suspect, and by the early 1970s, as university revenue growth was slowing, expenditures were increasingly feeling the chill effects of inflation. Wage/price controls in 1971 and 1972 simply postponed the full effect to the eventful year of 1973, for it was in that year that domestic inflation was upstaged by the extraordinary events of that fall: the OPEC embargo and the subsequent quadrupling of world energy prices.

The securities markets, of course, were not unresponsive to these developments. The sharp but brief drop in values in the spring of 1970, after two decades of up markets, was to prove just a preliminary event to 1973-74, which witnessed 40- to 50-percent declines in market values and the worst recession in forty years.

While all this was going on, the federal government was making itself felt in new and unaccustomed ways on the college campus. Federal efforts to address a multitude of social issues were by the early 1970s producing a growing web of rules and regulations. Using its constitutional authority to establish conditions to be met by recipients of federal funds, and through its power to regulate interstate commerce and, by extension, labor and management relations, the federal government began to have an enormous impact upon the campus as well as in the offices and factories of America. You know the list as well as I —

civil rights, consumerism, occupational safety and health, rights of privacy, affirmative action, truth in lending, age and sex discrimination, wage and hour legislation, Social Security, pension reform, environmental protection, treatment of the handicapped, retirement protection. The list is long. All these initiatives were adding inexorably to the expense burden of colleges and universities during the 1970s. The fact that higher education was seldom the primary or even secondary object of federal concern, and that we were often caught up in conflicting goals, such as affirmative action on the one hand and the extension of retirement to age seventy on the other, did not make the burden any lighter. The main problem, however, was that for private colleges and universities, passing these added costs on in tuition was and is difficult during a time when tuition was already being driven inexorably higher by inflation and when a high percentage of students needed to be subsidized through financial aid in any case.

Brown was, of course, not immune to these growing difficulties of the late 1960s and early '70s. The year ending on June 30, 1967, was to witness the last surplus in the University's educational and general budget for twelve years. By 1971 and 1972, the University's deficit had reached \$4 million and Brown was using \$9 million of endowment in each of those two years for operating purposes and the funding of deficits. At a time when the Brown endowment was only about \$100 million (and was subsequently to drop to \$75 million in the 1973-74 bear market), it was obvious that Brown faced as serious a financial crisis as at any time in its history. It was at that point, in the difficult days of 1972, that the University started the long hard beat to windward. What was not known was that domestic inflation, the change in world energy prices, and the securities markets of the mid-1970s were to make that beat much longer and harder than even the Cassandras had predicted at the outset.

What was done? First, Brown stopped growing. The faculty was cut by about twenty-five from its high of about 485. At the same time the undergraduate student body had been increased, to over 5,100 (from 3,800 in 1967). Even though this was partially offset by a decline in the Graduate School enrollment from 1,600 to 1,200, it meant more students and greater workloads for the Brown faculty. At the same time that enrollments were rising, tuition was also rising rapidly — both to offset inflation and to decrease the deficit. From \$2,000 in 1968, tuition spurted to \$2,600 in 1970-71, to \$3,250 in 1973-74, and to \$5,450 in 1979-80.

While this was happening, Brown was also cutting its various support staffs. In the physical plant division (which includes the custodial and grounds staff, as well as the mechanical, electrical, and other skilled trades) hourly employees dropped from 275 in

1969-70 to 175 today, even though square footage of floor space grew almost 30 percent during this period, in part because of the Bryant College acquisition.

Not only were faculty members teaching more, but, of necessity, they became increasingly energetic in the submission of research proposals to federal and private sponsors. As a result, today they submit approximately 500 proposals annually, of which approximately 350 are funded. Awards received by 1978-79 totaled \$18.8 million, compared to \$11.7 million as recently as 1975-76. This effort has not only provided direct support for numerous faculty, but it has been extremely helpful in contributing to the basic overhead of the University.

Of course, there were other steps taken. In 1971, Brown and Pembroke merged. In addition, we turned to the alumni and alumnae as never before, especially for current support. The Brown Fund, which totaled approximately \$700,000 in 1974, reached \$2.5 million by 1978-79.

Energy conservation efforts begun prior to 1973 were accelerated thereafter with some notable results. In 1972-73, Brown used 45-million kilowatt hours of electricity; in 1978-79, although the plant was much larger, we used fewer than 40 million KWH. At our central heating plant, which uses either oil or gas, we used 4.5 million gallons of oil equivalent in 1972-73; in 1978-79 we used 3.6 million gallons, 20 percent less, although Brown had grown in the interim. In spite of these efforts, because of prices, the University's energy expenditures almost tripled during this period from \$1.1 million in 1972-73 to \$2.9 million in 1978-79.

During this period, we also asked much more of our students. Although the financial-aid budget grew during the 1970s, and students were increasingly helped by federal programs, nevertheless Brown, like other Ivy League institutions, had to place increasing reliance on jobs and loans in financial-aid packages and less on grants. Today the first \$2,000 of aid is comprised of a combination of a campus job and loan. In addition, the student is expected to save a minimum of \$600 from summer employment. As a result, our financial-aid students are responsible for \$10,000 or more of the cost of their four-year educations.

As a result of these varied efforts, Charles Tillinghast, on behalf of the Budget and Finance Committee of the Corporation, was able to announce that in the year ended June 30, 1979, all three of the University's budgets — for medicine, for auxiliary enterprises, and for the key educational and general budget — were in the black. In the year ended last June, Brown used only \$4.2 million of endowment income, University-wide, for operating purposes compared to \$9 million back in 1971-72. And last year endowment dividends and interest, for the first time in over a decade, exceeded endowment spending and a modest amount was added back to principal . . .

What of the Brown of today? It is a complex \$80-million-a-year institution engaged in a great range of teaching and research activities and enrolling many of the most able young people in the United States. As a result of the past decade, it is a leaner, wiser, more determined and disciplined place than a decade ago. The income statement is in balance, but it will take skill, foresight, and discipline to keep it there. Sixty percent of the University's costs are people costs, followed by 8 percent for student aid, 6 percent for food and supplies, 4 percent for energy, 2 percent for books, and the remainder for a myriad of other services. In a highly inflationary period, it is difficult to control these costs, and although compensation needs, faculty and staff, have been held down, that policy cannot be pursued for very long if we are to attract and retain the kind of people that make Brown a special place.

As a result of the last decade, Brown's revenue is more dependent upon student tuition and fees and government-sponsored activities than ever before in its history. They now account for about 80 percent of revenues. The challenge of the next decade is to redress the balance and again to build endowment income and current gifts into major underpinnings of this University. The 1970s have seen the University bring its income statement into balance and we are

Henry Sharpe '45, chief executive officer of Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company and a trustee of Brown, is national chairman of The Campaign for Brown. In announcing the commencement of this capital fund drive Sharpe also revealed that \$31,107,000 has already been raised in advance gifts and pledges, \$22,000,000 of which came from members

determined to keep it there. But an equally arduous task remains ahead of us: rebuilding the Brown balance sheet and providing the financial underpinnings of a great university. How important that task is is best illustrated by a simple comparison. In 1938, Henry Merritt Wriston's first year in office, the Brown endowment was \$8.4 million, almost five times Brown's operating budget that year of \$1.8 million, and endowment income provided almost 30 percent of the budget. Forty-two years later, in Howard Swearer's third full year as president, the Brown endowment of \$106 million is barely 1.3 times the Brown operating budget, and endowment income will provide about 6 percent of the University budget.

The Brown endowment in the last decade has been drained by operating deficits, difficult security markets, and most of all by inflation. As a result, the real purchasing power of endowment per student, the best gauge of an endowment's value to a university, is lower today than at any time in a generation. And compared to our peers, our endowment of \$15,000 per student is far less than the \$40-\$50,000 of Dartmouth, Yale, and Stanford, or the \$80-\$90,000 of Harvard and Princeton. That so much has been accomplished with so little is an indication of the effort and determination of this community.

of the Corporation. "This is the largest amount of money ever raised by Brown in so short a time," Sharpe said, "and already exceeds the entire goal of the University's last campaign." The \$158,000,000 sought by Brown in this campaign has been allocated as follows:

For endowment, for current use, for buildings

This section on campaign priorities written by Leslie Travis Wendel '55

Endowment for Faculty and Program Support — \$40 million

The quality of Brown's faculty is key to the quality of Brown. The prestige of the University today owes much to the national and international reputations earned by its faculty.

The faculty must receive additional support, for its salaries have not kept pace with inflation. Compensation, particularly for senior faculty, has fallen behind faculty salaries at other major universities. Many of Brown's most distinguished professors, and many of those who are just beginning to receive national recognition, are being sought out by the University's peer institutions.

To keep top faculty, Brown should, and must, pay competitive salaries. Additional endowment funds

will be used to provide income to raise the level of faculty salaries, to establish chairs for distinguished professors, and to provide support for new areas where Brown should be teaching. Faculty compensation is a critical issue — perhaps the critical issue if Brown is to continue its reputation for academic excellence.

Endowment for Financial Aid — \$15 million

Financial aid, for undergraduates and for graduate students, must be increased if Brown is to avoid becoming a university solely for the financially elite. In recent years, in part because it has had only modest endowment, Brown has had to rely on tuition for more and more of the University's annual income.

As tuition has risen, the need for financial aid also

has risen. Endowed scholarship funds and gifts now provide only 20 percent of the money needed for undergraduate scholarships each year and only 7 percent of the support needed for graduate student fellowships.

About 28 percent of Brown's graduate students are self-supporting, relying on their own resources or loans in the perspective of a 1978-79 student budget which assumes a cost of \$9,275 for nine months for a graduate student at the University.

If Brown is to continue to provide a quality education to a diverse group of motivated students and to students from middle-income as well as low-income families, then financial-aid funds must be increased substantially.



John Forstie

Endowment for Libraries — \$10 million

Libraries are indispensable to scholarship and research. Additional endowment funds to strengthen its libraries and maintain the quality of its special collections are essential if Brown is to remain a major research university.

Brown's libraries suffered during the University's retrenchment program in the 1970s. Library acqui-

sitions were cut and maintenance was deferred. Current endowed funds for Brown's libraries produce only 6.1 percent of the total operating costs of the University's library system. Needed new approaches in the cataloging, charging, and handling of books as well as the storage and retrieval of materials cannot be undertaken. Since cost inflation has been much greater in books and periodicals than in the general economy, the situation has been further aggravated. Additional endowment funds must be obtained to assure an adequate level of new book acquisitions.

Endowment for Medical Education Program — \$15 million

Brown's medical program is the smallest in the country, with the smallest student body and the smallest budget; yet its success to date, and impact on U.S. medical teaching, has been outstanding. This reputation for innovation and excellence, however, has reached the point where it cannot be maintained without additional capital.

Income from additional endowment funds will enable a balanced budget to be sustained and will make up for a \$3,000,000 federal start-up grant which has expired.

Unrestricted Funds — \$16.1 million

Unrestricted annual gifts, which are included in each year's operating budget, are of the utmost importance to the University. Such support provides the difference in enabling the University to meet program needs that cannot be satisfied by income available from other sources.

That is why the Campaign for Brown includes building a whole new base of annual unrestricted support for the future. Through the Brown Fund and the Medical Annual Fund, Brown must securely establish a reliable pattern of annual giving at substantially higher levels to buttress a balanced operating budget.

The Brown Fund and the Medical Annual Fund have been given top priority in the Campaign for Brown. Each member of the Brown community will be invited — as a matter of first campaign priority — to consider increasing greatly the annual level of support of the Brown Fund and/or the Medical Annual Fund. Annual giving through the Brown Fund must increase during the campaign to a minimum of \$3.7 million annually by 1983.

Restricted Current-use Funds — \$11.3 million

Much of Brown's annual support for new programs, student financial aid, research, library acquisitions, new approaches to instruction, and development of new courses and concentrations comes from current giving of yet another category —

gifts available for immediate use and designated for specific purposes.

This vital source of funds also must be expanded if Brown is to continue in its role as a pacesetter university. Many of Brown's present interdisciplinary programs, centers, and innovative approaches to teaching were developed with just such restricted current-use funds, received from corporations, foundations, alumni, and friends. These funds have provided support for undergraduate scholarships, graduate fellowships, athletics, departmental research, and library acquisitions. For the continued financial health of the University, it is essential that these funds be increased.

New Space for Geological Sciences, Chemistry, Modern Languages, and Mathematics

The University's plans for providing new facilities for the Departments of Geological Sciences, Chemistry, Modern Languages, and Mathematics are an example of how limited funds can be stretched. All these departments are presently in older buildings which, because of various functional problems, no longer meet the demands of modern scientific research and teaching techniques. The geology faculty conducts research of international importance in buildings that are unsuitable and ill-equipped for present uses. Chemistry has doubled its enrollments in a forty-year-old building that was not designed for modern chemistry.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The new science complex will include laboratories for geological sciences and chemistry and shared support space. Teaching rooms and lecture halls will be available for other departmental assignments when not scheduled for geology and chemistry.

Estimated construction costs:

Chemistry Research Laboratory	\$8.3 million
Geology Research Laboratory	\$8.4 million
Shared Support Space	\$9.6 million

Metcalf will become a center for modern languages



RECYCLING

Metcalf Hall, centrally located and structurally sound, has interior architectural configurations which readily lend themselves to redesign for modern language instruction. The move of modern languages from Marston Hall will free up space for mathematics, which would be more suitably housed there than in the department's present quarters.

Estimated recycling costs: \$3.7 million

Renovation and Preservation of Twenty-two Departmental Houses

The departmental houses proposed for renovation are older, historic buildings spread throughout the campus. They play a very special role in the history of the University and provide essential office and seminar space in close proximity to libraries and classrooms. Renovation plans include improving facilities at the Faculty Club, so that it can become economically viable. The cost of renovating and maintaining these buildings as departmental offices, formal and informal faculty-student meeting areas, is much less than the cost of replacing them. Their physical presence helps to create the special ambience of College Hill. Equivalent space, at reasonable cost, could not be achieved with new architecture. Significant energy cost savings will accompany these renovations.

Estimated renovation costs for all twenty-two buildings: \$2.5 million

Recycling the John Hay Library

The John Hay is a scholar's library of rare books, manuscripts, and other artifacts of national and international importance. Temperature, humidity, and other environmental controls are urgently needed to combat the deterioration of priceless materials in the library's special collections. Preservation and use of these precious assets, so central to the life of the intellect, call for prompt action to eliminate potential

Environmental controls are urgently needed for the John Hay.



fire hazards, increase security, and make this historic building truly operable for its special purposes. Plans for this key renovation include installing atmospheric controls, new plumbing and electrical systems, fire and security systems, a new elevator, and providing access for the handicapped.

Estimated cost for recycling: \$4.2 million

Creation of a Multi-Media Center and Recycling of Rogers Hall

The need for extensive renovation of Rogers Hall gives Brown a specialized opportunity to develop a multi-media center in a central campus location. Plans call for preserving the front block of Rogers Hall and recycling it for classrooms and offices. This will assure preservation of the present appearance of the College Green. The rear portions of Rogers will be removed and a multi-media hall constructed. New and old space will be connected by a transparent roof that will cover the courtyard between Faunce House and Rogers. The new multi-media hall will accommodate 400 to 700 people and will be electronically and acoustically suited for the most sophisticated audiovisual presentations. There is presently no such space available on the Brown campus.

Estimated cost for the Media Center: \$2.1 million

Estimated cost for renovation of Rogers: \$.3 million

Construction of an Indoor Athletic Center

This facility is needed to relieve the critical shortage of indoor athletic space and to accommodate the growing athletic needs of the Brown community. Plans call for construction of the center at the east end of the

Smith Swimming Center, as part of the Aldrich-Dexter athletic complex. Choice of this site will enable the University to maximize energy efficiency in all the buildings in the complex by creating interrelated heating systems using common energy sources. In addition to offices, locker and shower rooms, and training support facilities, there will be a large, multi-purpose, open cage area. This portion will contain a 200-meter track, five indoor tennis courts, and multiple intramural basketball courts. The center will be open a minimum of seventeen hours a day, seven days a week.

Estimated cost for construction: \$6.6 million

Expansion of the Bio-Medical Center

Expansion of medical education facilities is essential to the medical program's full development and continued success. Additional lecture, laboratory, and office space is needed to support teaching, research, and community outreach programs. Expanded program activities have placed an increasingly severe strain on the present facilities. Space throughout the University has been borrowed to accommodate the program's basic needs.

Plans call for a combination of new construction and recycling of existing facilities. New construction will involve a modest addition to the present Bio-Medical Center. The new three-story wing will provide space for an auditorium, conference rooms, and faculty offices. It also will permit the conversion of inadequate space currently used for these purposes to more appropriate teaching space and research laboratories. The addition will abut two walls of the existing Bio-Medical Center, thus permitting the extension of current heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

Estimated cost for expansion of the center: \$4.9 million

A venture of the magnitude of this capital campaign was not without its gala opening. Following the trustees' go-ahead vote on Friday, October 5, a swanky, black-tie dinner was served in Sayles Hall to members of the Corporation, department chairmen, administrators, and invited guests. (John Nicholas Brown was there, in what proved to be his last official appearance as Senior Fellow of the Corporation; see page 36.) The Brown University Chorus assembled in the organ loft to accompany chorally the premiere of a slide show depicting the Chorus' June trip to the People's Republic of China (BAM, September).

Following the meal — chicken kiev, rice florentine, baked acorn squash, pumpkin fluff — Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, new vice chancellor of the University and two weeks away from assuming his post as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, shared his thoughts and feelings on this occasion.

Chancellor Richard Salomon welcomes guests to Sayles



Watson: 'Brown is one of those rare cloisters'

Those were the Depression years [he began, recalling his time at Brown.] Brown was a brown-bag campus. Most everybody carried their lunches. I had a red chair in my living room and it was occupied every night by a nice fellow who lived in Pawtucket. He commuted and worked his way through college and he used that chair to sleep in and he used to shower in Hegeman Hall. So we were in the Ivy League, but I think we looked a little thin on the vine, even though we claimed that distinction. But not any more.

Our University has really changed — with standards that I think thrill all of us when we stop to think about what's happening in and around this campus. We have a great and distinguished faculty and a strong commitment to liberal learning. But what we started is only a beginning.

Brown to me is one of those rare cloisters, those rare fortresses, those rare bastions protecting the liberal tradition in the world. There are numerous universities aimed in the same direction with less competence than Brown, but only a few near us in achievement. This handful of universities, almost all of them in the Western world, are protecting the idea that all men were indeed created equal and that they were entitled to certain inalienable rights, among which were liberty and justice and the pursuit of happiness. Those are the sorts of things that thrill me about universities much more than the tangible kinds of laboratory accomplishments that go on around you.

I think people who graduate from a liberal arts university have a little more expected of them than the ordinary scientist — and I'm not denigrating scientists at all. Maybe I can illustrate this in a very homely way . . . My father was a rather odd kind of fellow. He was odd in a way that I've always wanted to be. He started a great business and then passed it on and someone who was once describing his unique approach to life said, "You may think he's odd, but to you $2 + 2$ make 4. To Tom Watson $2 + 2$ may make a million."

I think that's the kind of thinking that was taught in liberal arts colleges. [What] we've been taught at Brown University — and what is not taught at other than liberal arts colleges — is this ability to take a number of ideas and to synthesize those ideas, to peer ahead and if you're really good at it, to peer over the horizon and come up with new ideas that will improve your family, your state, your country, the world, and the universe — if we're going into space. These things are not learned in laboratories, nor in the memorization of theorems, but in the writings of Paine and



"Brown was a brown-bag campus in my day."

Jefferson and Thoreau. . . .

Perhaps the only thing I took away from Brown University was the liberal arts tradition, the idea that it was my right, indeed, my *duty*, to try to think of better ways of doing creative, intangible, idealistic things in America, to solve problems through *thought* rather than mechanisms.

As all of you know, I have made my life and my fortune and had great comfort brought to my way of life from the *sale* of mechanisms; and yet if I did not believe that those mechanisms were not founded on the fundamental idea that man *manages* those mechanisms and uses them as his *tools*, then the four years I spent at Brown would have been lost.

. . . I believe when the history of this century is written, we shall be remembered not for our triumphs in science, but for our ability to keep our scientific accomplishments under human control.

Thomas Jefferson has said, "I have sworn eternal

hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." That is the essence of the liberal tradition as taught at Brown.

Let me close with a couple of cold, hard facts. Brown can't continue as one of those bastions of the liberal idea unless we can preserve this university and constantly improve it. The great part of the drive is now ahead of us. We have a long way to go. . . . We

On Saturday morning, those not still reeling from the effects of Friday's celebratory champagne attended any of thirteen brief presentations by members of the faculty on topics ranging from "The Art of Renaissance Emblems" to

really have no choice.

The important target for us is to look at Brown University and give this institution the opportunity to continue to merit the belief in and to nurture the basic ideas of the liberal arts tradition, which she has done now for over two hundred years and is now perhaps doing better than she ever did in all of her history before.

"Space Exploration: A New View of Some Old Planets." Next Dick Ramsden (see page 20), Henry Sharpe, and Howard Sweener spoke further about the campaign, its goals, and the future of Brown University.

Sharpe: 'My life's greatest contribution'

In this day and age the world has many problems. They are all crying out for solutions and there is only one thing that seems to be certain: pretty clearly there is no one solution to mankind's problems. And yet, curiously, we live in an environment of government and social acceptance which continually connives to drive mankind towards the assumption that there must be some single government-sponsored, socially-accepted "only way" to solve some particular ill. Nothing could be further from the truth. Nothing could be more greatly concatenated to drive humankind to misery; an exposure

to those societies that have experimented far more extensively with this than our blessed country can serve as quick illustrations of where that road leads.

I want to recognize Brown and support Brown because it is the haven of the diversity of point of view. It is the home of *difference*, and tolerance of difference is the thing that makes men wise. Fostering the ability to be comfortable amid difference is probably the only instruction to youth today that can breed the kind of understanding that in the end will save the world.

That is why I regard participation in The Campaign for Brown as my life's greatest contribution."

Henry Sharpe acknowledges applause after his Saturday morning speech.



John Forstie

Swearer: 'I'm an incurable romantic about Brown'



Steve Dunwell

Howard Swearer: "We are strengthening Brown's 200-year legacy."

It is very rare that you find in the life of an institution a juncture of circumstances that would enable an institution to ratchet itself up to a new level, and we are there today. . . .

I think it is generally recognized that times are out of joint — not only in the U.S. but in the world. I've lived long enough to know that I'm not just being naive about this or that it is a media event. There really are severe problems in this country. We've gone through a decade and a half of rapid social change; in fact I would say there have been a number of social revolutions. . . .

Even more fundamental than the political problems are the problems of the society and the problems of attitude. Individuals and special groups are pushing their rights and are not taking a good enough view of their responsibility to the greater good. We *do* need to talk more about the community and the common good. We *do* need to develop attitudes of leadership in our young and in our world.

There's a role for the university in all this. It's a long-term role and it's an indirect role, and I'm not sure that we've been fulfilling that role adequately. . . . We do generate research and knowledge to the benefit of the society and Brown does more than its fair share. That is terribly important, but equally important — perhaps even more important — is that we need to help people to understand what they're doing, what they're doing to each other, what the society is doing and, perhaps, what the society *should* be doing.

We in the university, at Brown and elsewhere,

play the role of critic of the society and, we hope, the conscience of the society. It is important for us to play that role. We have played it rather effectively, particularly since World War II. But, at the same time, we are the preserver of culture and of tradition — at least the best of culture and of tradition — and we also need to be the synthesizer of what is best from the past and what is new. Out of that synthesis we need to help people make an affirmation and on the basis of that affirmation to take action. It's a matter of balance. My own view is that in the last decade — at least in higher education — we have tended to play too much the role of critic and not enough the role of the synthesizer, helping our students and others to make that affirmation.

Criticism, after all, is an important part of the scholarly enterprise. The scholar is taught to be a critic of others because that is the way new knowledge is developed, but we are not sufficiently helping our students to find the synthesis and to come to some kind of affirmation on which they can take action.

We've had a lot of debate on curricula in this country over the last two years. The Brown curriculum is the kind of curriculum which I think we need at this time. It's serving us very well. But, to be quite honest about it, the most important thing is teaching. That curriculum which helps the faculty teach best is the best curriculum. What's terribly important is that the faculty provide a kind of model for students. I think the Brown faculty comes closer to that than most faculties around this country, but they must not only be the critics. They must, through their own example, show our students how to take action, how to have confidence, and how to synthesize data.

We in the university also need to show the way in developing a new kind of pluralism. We are never going to go back to the melting pot theory that FDR espoused so poignantly. We do have a new pluralism in this society, and we must learn to live together with less antagonism, with less hostility and more cooperation. We need to incorporate the best of the various social revolutions and to come up with a new kind of community. We need at the university to stress reason, I think, more than ever before — reason and persuasion. In recent years, confrontation has been used when reason and persuasion would have been more effective and would have led to more effective action.

We have a better opportunity and a greater obligation to make this synthesis at Brown than, I think, at any other institution in the society — to be an element of coherence in a fragmented world, to be a counter-

point to the special-interest politics, to provide for a real genuine individualism within the context of a community, to uphold the exercise of reason and persuasion in solving problems, and to moderate the current stress on "me" and "now" by taking the long view of what will be best for the citizenry at large. We do not always live up to this ideal, but I hope we will hold this ideal before us and let it guide our actions and our policies in the weeks and months and years ahead. . . .

Cardinal Newman said in 1852, "If a practical end must be assigned to a university course, I say it is that

of training good members of society." The marketplace, the world at large, needs good members of society and we at Brown continue to train, educate, and cultivate them, and send them out. . . .

I'm an incurable romantic about Brown. By working together intensively and intelligently and unstintingly we are strengthening its legacy of over 200 years. By so doing in subtle yet real ways, our example, I hope and believe, will teach other institutions in the society, other processes, other people, and will permeate the attitudes and the thinking of others as a great educational institution should.

A champagne toast to a successful campaign



The End of the World Is Coming

That secular message from today's 'holy man' characterizes the emotional approach to social and economic issues that ignores the logic of costs and returns

By George Borts

The energy crisis is the battlefield on which conflicting intellectual and social forces in the United States are struggling for power. It is a rare historical phenomenon when all of our social and economic conflicts meet on one issue. Such a confluence has not occurred since the great depression of the 1930s. Whether by accident or by grand design, economic and social events have brought all of the actors together in one arena called energy.

It is my thesis that the energy crisis has been in

part generated and to a great degree aggravated by the policies that the federal government has followed up to the present time, and the future promises as many mistakes as we have already seen in the past. The major mistake that we have made is to politicize our responses to the world price and supply of energy, and to weaken severely the capacity of the marketplace to perform its traditional function of responding to scarcity. In the process, we have created scapegoats of all of the business participants in the marketplace, have given false and disruptive economic signals to

Illustration by Susan Medbury



commercial traders and energy producers, and have created an environment of bureaucratic allocations and price controls.

We have virtually guaranteed that the slightest disturbance to supply will set off a chain reaction of speculative and self-protective behavior that will amplify into the now familiar crises of gasoline lines and broken supply channels. We have set up a bureaucracy in the Department of Energy, whose only function appears to be to replicate inefficiently and expensively what the marketplace carries out so well. Private commercial agreements, deals, and trades that can so effectively prevent shortages from becoming panics have now been outlawed, and replaced by allocations, permits, ceiling prices, and a hunt for price gougers. One need only compare the gas crisis with the free-market economy's response to the Brazilian coffee freeze, the destruction of the Florida citrus crop, the disappearance of California lemons, or the elimination of price controls on natural gas to realize that we must be doing something wrong when we turn allocative functions over to a government bureaucracy.

The gasoline lines of 1979 imposed large but unrecognized economic losses on our economy. There are 150 million automobiles in the United States. If each car was used for an hour a week in search of or waiting for gasoline it would mean 150 million hours a week, or as much time as the weekly hours of 3.75 million workers. If you impute a value to this waiting time at a wage of \$5 an hour, you come up with an economic loss (value of waiting time) of \$37 billion a year (150,000,000 hours/week x 50 weeks x \$5/hour).

"The End of the World is Coming." This slogan suggests a vision of apocalypse, of holy men with prophetic revelation. It conveys the expectation of a cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil, and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom. But the slogan "The End of the World is Coming" has secular and political implications as well. Today's holy man has a secular message: "Follow me and you will be saved on earth. Ignore my warning and the end of the world will truly come." For those of us who believe that the earth and its inhabitants will be here for a little while longer, the slogan characterizes the emotional approach to social and economic choices that ignores the logic of costs and returns. The slogan makes it appear that the entire cost of survival must be borne today in order that survival be harvested by the next generation. It is the failure to appreciate the costs that tomorrow can and must bear that is responsible for many of the conflicts over energy policy, and it explains why the energy crisis will remain an American circus for some time to come.

Who are the major actors in this drama? What are their desires, their programs, and their policies? I have identified five main actors: the conservationist, the environmentalist, the scientist, the friend of the poor, and the trust-buster. Let me introduce them.

1) First we have the conservationist. He believes that there are limited supplies of economically usable fossil energy on earth, and that the end of the world will soon come, if such supplies are exhausted before we learn to use other energy sources. The conservationist is reinforced in his apprehension by his friend the Malthusian, who fears that human reproductive habits can only speed the day of final resource exhaustion. The conservationist's concern is to slow down the rate of consumption of energy, even if it requires a forced return to a less productive and poorer existence for the present generation. The present owes survival to the future, and any policy that will cut present consumption is to be encouraged. The conservationist has thus welcomed the formation of OPEC and the cartelization of the world oil market, since higher prices can only be enforced by lower rates of production. Oddly enough, the conservationist is not an active proponent of free markets and higher energy prices in the United States, perhaps because higher prices to our producers would lead to greater exploration and production. Nor does the conservationist advocate a reduction of government interference in the domestic energy marketplace. Rather he has turned his hopes to exotic but non-exhaustible energy sources, such as solar, wind, and water power, and this may account for interest in government interference. For solar, wind, and water power are only occasionally economical, even when compared to the present world price of \$20 a barrel of oil. Only government subsidies therefore will induce their adoption.

Water power is economical only in certain areas of the country, where it repays the large capital and small operating costs of building and operating reservoirs, dams, channels, turbines, generators, and transmission lines. Wind power requires space to locate a windmill, and a steady wind. There are large capital and maintenance expenditures required, and one should not assume it will be a large energy supplier for urban areas. Solar power requires a lot of plumbing, and a lot of capital investment to redesign older structures. It will be many years before solar power accounts for any substantial fraction of household heating.

The conservationist has successfully influenced federal legislation with regard to automobile fuel standards. The federal government now mandates standards in gasoline mileage that domestically pro-

duced autos must meet, subject to steep fines for failure.

2) Our second participant is the environmentalist. He believes that uncontrolled use of energy will destroy air, soil, and water quality and make the earth uninhabitable. To the environmentalist, the end of the world will truly come if pollution is not controlled: the major sources of pollution are the burning of fossil fuels for heat, power, and transportation, and the discharge of atomic and other chemical wastes into the air and the ground. The environmentalist wishes to protect the arability of the soil, and prevent the destruction of species of flora and fauna. He would control the construction and siting of mines, dams, power plants, factories, highways, military bases, and residential buildings. The environmentalist and the conservationist thus overlap in their interest, since chemical discharges may threaten the productive powers of the soil, and the viability of species of plant and animal life. But the two may also clash, when environmental controls lead to an increase in the consumption of the earth's resources. A case in point is the effect of automobile emission controls in reducing gasoline mileage. It has been estimated that federally-imposed emission controls account for at least one month's gasoline consumption every year.

The policies put forward by the environmentalist are familiar to us. He has been singularly successful in enacting laws that establish federal standards for air and water quality, and establish federal controls over activities that cause pollution of air, water, and soil, or threaten plant and animal life. The Environmental Protection Agency influences the design of motor cars, of power plants, and the choice of fuels by electric utilities. The pace of construction of new mines, factories, power plants, highways, and waterways is influenced by the legal procedures set up under the Environmental Protection Laws. A new coal mine may require five years, a new barge lock on the Mississippi River may require ten years of hearings and legal procedure, necessary to satisfy the criteria of federal and local environmental legislation.

3) Our third actor is the scientist. He believes that present technology is inadequate to cope with the prospect of dwindling fuel supplies and increasing pollution. To the scientist the end of the world will truly come if intellectual energies are not harnessed to create new sources of energy and new methods of converting matter into energy. The program of the scientist is straightforward: government money must be spent to match earlier high priority projects of great magnitude and success. The society that split the atom and sent a man to the moon can surely organize a major research effort to reduce our dependence on foreign sources of fuel.

The scientist may clash with the environmentalist and the conservationist over the use of atomic power. The latter are concerned with the dangers of nuclear

In the energy drama, there are five actors: the conservationist, the environmentalist, the scientist, the friend of the poor, and the trust-buster

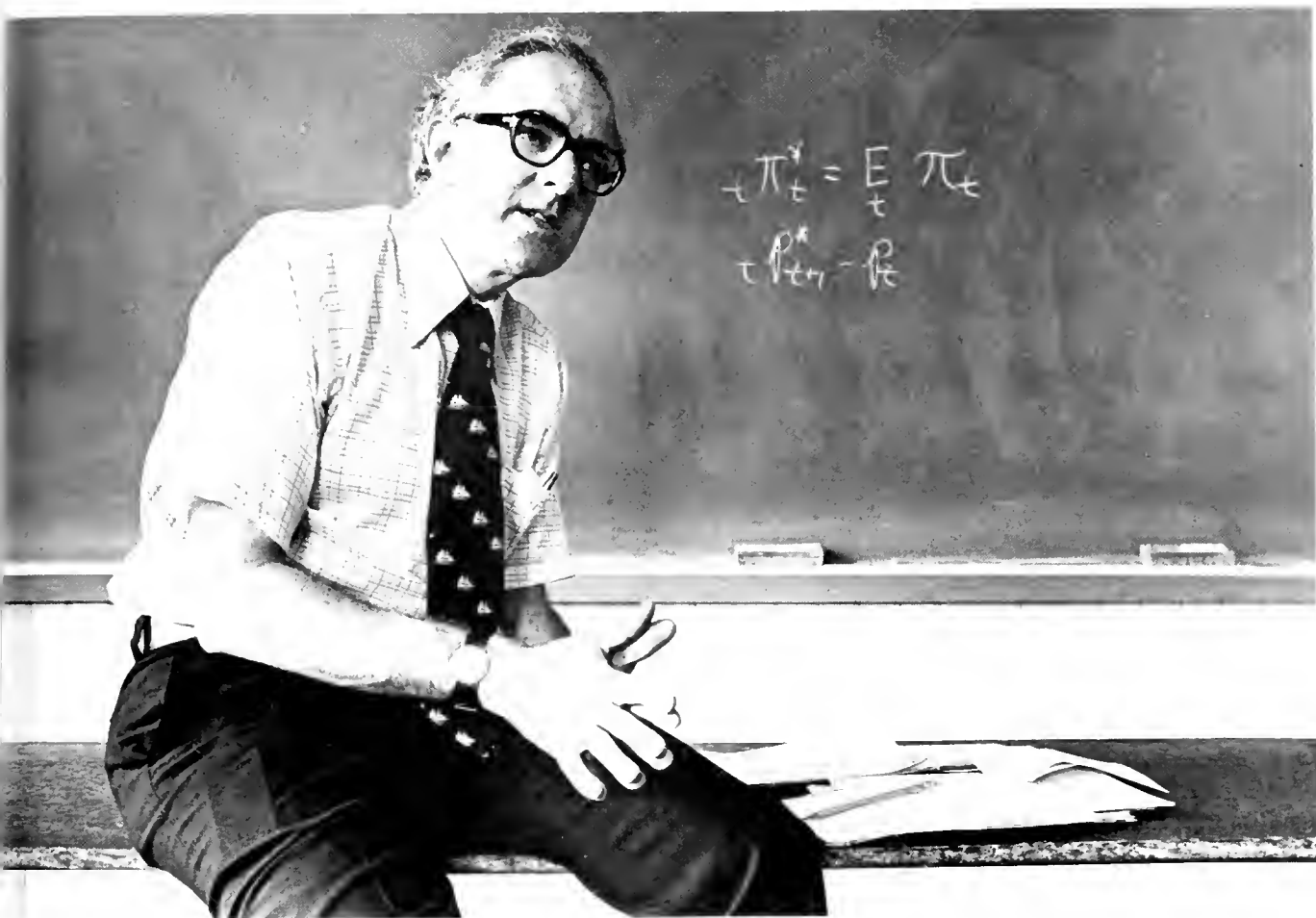
*George Borts (right)
in his classroom.*

accident and the hazards of storing exhausted nuclear fuel. These conflicts are fed by fears of the unknown. Witness this summer's hysteria over the nuclear meltdown at Three Mile Island outside of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It remains to be seen whether anyone was injured by radiation at Three Mile Island. The uproar that followed the event was fed by attention from the press and television.

Organized opposition to nuclear power has now become a political issue; witness the demonstrations against nuclear power by groups who hope to influence the next presidential election.

Each major technological innovation of the past has been accompanied by some opposition, organized or unorganized. The steam locomotive, the automobile, and the airplane have each killed thousands. At the moment, nuclear generation of electricity has killed no one. Yet no individual, myself included, can be certain of its safety. There is a real gap here between evidence and belief that is fed by our fears.

4) My fourth actor is the friend of the poor. He would veto any government policy that reduces the standard of living of the poor, and is on a never-ending search for programs of federal tax subsidies and spending programs to protect the poor. To the friend of the poor, the end of the world will come if higher world costs of energy are borne in the market-



John Foraste

place by rich and poor alike. To him, the poor must be insulated, literally, at public expense, from higher energy prices. Here we have a conflict that no one appears willing to debate. If we are to insulate the poor against the scarcities that affect our entire economy, then we will have created a group that many on the margin of poverty will wish to join. Indeed the burden of scarcity then falls on other groups whose numbers will erode as more and more attempt to take advantage of the favorable conditions created for the poor. The problem is exasperating for another reason: the greatest victims of higher energy prices are the rich, not the poor, and the distribution of income is in fact changed by higher energy prices to favor the poor. The reason is that the rich spend a higher fraction of their income on energy-using activities. Thus the friend of the poor should but does not acknowledge that higher energy prices impose more burdens on other groups. He is so intent on avoiding any burden that this fact has had no impact on his unwillingness to see energy prices rise.

5) The fifth actor in the pageant is the trust-buster. He sees the malevolent hands of the international oil companies — the seven sisters — behind every event in the energy marketplace. The trust-buster believes that OPEC is a creation of the oil companies, that the oil price crises of 1973 and 1979 were the result of the companies' decisions to cut world oil

production, and that higher domestic prices are to be avoided. They result in higher and unwarranted profits for big oil. Higher domestic crude prices are simply a gift from American consumers to the owners of domestic oil wells. I label the proponent of this viewpoint a trust-buster, because he wishes to apply the anti-trust laws to the major oil companies. He wishes to break up the oil giants into component companies, similar to the Standard Oil decision earlier in this century, in the belief that greater competition among them will lead to lower prices and greater availability of supply. The trust-buster would also favor taxation of windfall profits earned by the oil companies. In sum, his measure of the success of our energy policy is its effect on oil profits — the higher the profits, the worse the policy.

Once the five actors are identified, the energy proposals of the Carter administration become intelligible if not sensible. The Carter policy is an attempt to give something to each of the five. The scientist gets a government-sponsored corporation that will pour billions into research. The trust-buster gets a tax on windfall profits of the oil companies. It will take funds from the oil companies' stockholders and customers to pay for this big science. The friend of the poor gets a promise of stability of prices of heating oil and continued controls on the price of gasoline. He may also win fed-

eral funds for subsidization of urban transit fares. The conservationist gets federal subsidies for home insulation and introduction of the exotic technologies (solar, wind, etc.). He and the environmentalist also get federal funds for urban transit, thus slaking their desire to reduce the use of the private automobile.

It may appear that the environmentalist loses a bit in the Carter program, because the President wishes to create an energy board with the power to overrule environmental controls when they threaten to slow down the development of new energy supplies. But anyone familiar with the procedures of federal regulatory agencies knows that creating one board with the power to nullify the rulings of another simply interposes another level of appeals procedure into the existing structure. The result is another level of delay. It now takes five years to get a new coal mine approved. This new level of appeals procedure should extend that to ten years. My advice to college students is to go to law school. So long as EPA remains with its powers essentially intact, the environmentalists will control the pace and direction of energy and industrial development in this country.

What about my own vision of appropriate policy? Is the end of the world coming? What can we do? I would like to split my answer into two parts — first, point out what is wrong with existing and proposed policies, and then indicate the directions in which I would move.

With regard to the Carter program, it suffers from the following:

It fails to reflect an analysis of costs and benefits. The consequence is that it seeks to stimulate expensive energy at the cost of ignoring cheaper energy. Any program for increasing energy supply must meet the test of \$20 a barrel of crude oil in the marketplace. If the politically-generated energy will cost more than \$20 a barrel, then it is cheaper instead to buy another barrel in the world marketplace. The same holds true of energy that might be released by cutting consumer demand. The most effective way to induce households to cut demand is to allow the domestic price of gasoline and heating oil to rise to reflect the world price of \$20 a barrel of crude oil. If the Carter-sponsored energy program produces savings at a higher cost, then it is less efficient. Thus I am very suspicious of the household insulation aspects of the Carter program, because it may imply that the government is placing a higher value on crude oil than \$20 a barrel. This is a costly way of getting households to face the world price of oil, since not all households will take advantage of the income-tax method of subsidizing insulation.

My second criticism of the Carter program is that it attempts to use the windfall-profits tax to punish the oil companies, when it is in our interest to use profits as a lure for performance. The Carter program ignores

'The end of the world is not coming. Be skeptical of the programs of those who would coerce you by fright into thinking it is true'

the stimulus of profits on exploration for new sources of oil and gas, and on the potential for expanding production out of existing wells. Existing profits are used as a source of funds for capital investment, with prospective profits as the lure. By taxing away profits, we reduce the oil companies' interest in developing new sources of oil and gas.

My third criticism of the Carter program is that it treats the oil industry as if it were a natural monopoly, much like an electric utility whose prices and rates of return on investment can be regulated, with the assurance that customers will be served and protected against higher prices. In fact the oil industry is composed of hundreds of firms, both midjets and giants, here and abroad. Entry is as free as it takes to rent an oil tanker, fill it up in one port, and consign it to another. By fixing prices and limiting profits, all one does is destroy the normal channels by which oil is produced, refined, stored, transported, and distributed, and make it virtually certain that shortages will be the order of the day.

My fourth criticism of the administration program is that it has not come to grips with the paralysis that environmental legislation imposes on energy choices. An example is the effect of smokestack-emission controls on the market for eastern and western coal. Eastern coal is high in sulfur content and comes from

mines that are close to the major industrial and urban markets. Western coal is low in sulfur, but requires transportation over long distances. The first EPA regulations on smokestack emissions forced industrial users of coal to switch from eastern to western coal. The result has been falling employment and output in eastern mines, and a boom in western coal output and traffic on western railways. EPA is now under political pressure from eastern congressmen, and under intellectual pressure from within to apply a uniform best-technology standard to the design of new smokestacks. This would make it uneconomical to use western coal, because the more advanced smokestack technology permits the use of the cheaper eastern coal. The resource waste from this confusion has yet to be totaled up: the cost of opening western mines and upgrading western railways plus the cost of the new stacks and scrubbers plus the cost of shutting and then later opening eastern mines. When these costs are compared with the health costs of pollution, the cost-benefit ratios are unfavorable.

My last criticism of the Carter program is that it has ignored the one element of the U.S. energy market that is truly monopolized, and consequently it has yielded much of our prospective increase in coal production as hostage to that monopolist. I refer to the development of coal in the western United States, a resource that can supply steam generating electric power plants as far apart as Corpus Christi, San Antonio, Detroit, Colorado Springs, and Des Moines. The monopoly lies in the transportation system, for coal is economical only when delivered by rail, and western railroads have a monopolist's grip on the traffic. In response to the railroads' pleas that their earnings are insufficient to support their capital plant, the Interstate Commerce Commission has allowed rail freight rates on western coal to escalate relative to the increase of rail operating costs. The result is that western coal is rapidly being priced out of contention relative to other coal markets.

Let me then turn to the last question: In what directions would I move?

My answer is to depoliticize the energy marketplace. I would drastically reduce the size and power of the two federal agencies most involved: the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. I would immediately free the marketplace for petroleum products, and dissolve the price and allocation controls that guarantee an early return of the gas lines. I would not subject the oil companies to differential taxation relative to other corporations, nor would I discourage them from diversifying into other industries, should they choose. I would encourage rather than discourage them from building refineries in the U.S., and would allow free prices to encourage exploration for new wells and increased production from existing wells. I would not set up a government energy research corporation, but allow existing business cor-

porations to fund research as they always have. Most technological changes take place in small steps, and I would expect our major energy breakthroughs to occur in corporate rather than government laboratories.

I don't think we have yet seen a fraction of the adaptation that will occur in our society to the changed relative price of energy. I expect people to return to city living, and I expect a change in lifestyle that will reflect energy costs: a reduction in the use of the automobile for long-distance travel, and indeed a substitution of communication devices for travel itself. The cheap long-distance telephone call had a drastic effect on the volume of first-class mail. Very few people write personal letters anymore. I expect the same thing to happen to business and personal travel. Other changes in lifestyle have already appeared: a revival of interest among architects in the two-story town house and the low office building; a revival of train travel and an interest in living near one's work rather than fifty miles from it. All of these are adaptations that individuals and businesses are willing and capable of carrying out in order to reduce the share of their budget spent on an increasingly expensive commodity — energy. Therefore, it is a mistake to control prices, for by doing so we interrupt the signal that high prices convey: energy is scarce and it pays to conserve.

To go back then to the slogan — the end of the world is coming — I don't think it's true, and I would advise you to be skeptical of the programs of those who would coerce you by fright into thinking it is true. Fear has been used to shackle our economy with unbelievable regulatory burdens. I would like to get rid of the shackles and the fear.

Professor George Borts, who has been a member of Brown's economics faculty since 1950, is managing editor of the American Economic Review. This article was delivered as a Dean's Convocation address in September.

A public man who craved a private life

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN 1900-1979

By Jay Barry

On the first weekend in October, members of the University family gathered on the campus for the official start of Brown's \$158-million capital campaign. John Nicholas Brown, a descendant of the man for whom the college is named, participated in the two-day festivities in his role as senior fellow and as one of three honorary chairmen of the campaign.

On Monday, October 8, Mr. Brown and his wife, Anne, stopped in Washington, D.C., to help celebrate the birthday of their son, J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art. While in the area, they also spent time with their older son, Nicholas Brown, a Navy captain who is stationed in Washington.

The Browns then planned to take a week or two for some leisurely sailing on Chesapeake Bay. However, on Tuesday evening John Nicholas Brown suffered a fatal heart attack aboard his yacht, the fifty-foot yawl *Malaguena*, and was pronounced dead in an Annapolis hospital.

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Thomas B. Hayward provided an aircraft to transport the body and Mrs. Brown to Rhode Island on Thursday. A memorial service was held at Emmanuel Church in Newport (a church built by Mr. Brown's mother) on Friday and the funeral service was at St. Stephen's Church on the Brown campus Saturday noon.

President Swearer issued the following statement: "The passing of John Nicholas Brown marks the end of an era for Brown University. A direct descendant of Nicholas Brown, for whom the University is named, a member of the Corporation for forty-nine years, an honorary alumnus, and a close neighbor, John Nicholas Brown made a

unique contribution to the life and progress of this institution, for which we are profoundly grateful.

"Practically every facet of the University benefited at some time or other from his interest and concern. His love of books and scholarship was particularly evidenced in his unflagging support of the John Carter Brown Library for over half a century. As chairman of the Planning and Building Committee he played a leading role in the physical development of the campus and in the enhancement of its beauty. His dignity, charm, and grace lent elegance to our Commencement exercises and innumerable other public and private occasions. Brown mourns the loss of a great man and a good friend."

Senator John H. Chafee termed Mr. Brown "the first man of Rhode Island," and added that "he was an incredibly kind and generous person." Senator Claiborne Pell called Mr. Brown "a devout churchman, a great benefactor to his school and state, and a public servant in the best sense of the word."

John Nicholas Brown was a public man who craved a private life. The fact that he never achieved this private life can be attributed to his deep commitment to myriad causes within his state and city.

George Popkin of the *Providence Journal* touched upon this point in a 1970 interview with Mr. Brown, terming him "a gentleman and a scholar," and adding: "He is a forthright man, cultivated, witty, and with an overwhelming sense of responsibility, albeit still shy."

One of Mr. Brown's first civic achievements was the restoration of the Newport City Hall back in the 1920s. He was a founder of the Providence Preservation Society and chairman of its board

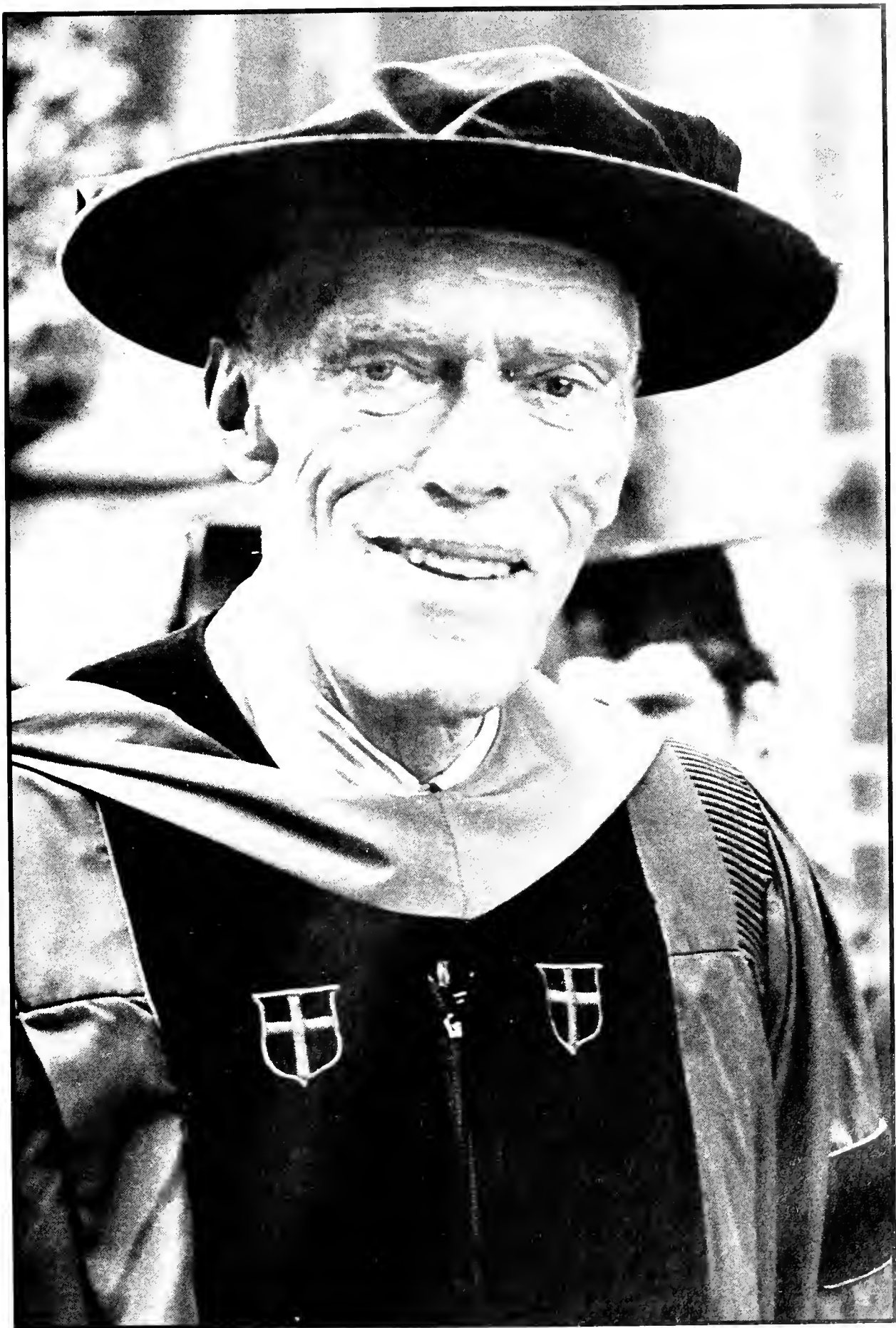
for twenty-two years. A year ago, he received the President's Award for Distinguished Service.

Throughout his life, Mr. Brown was a leading proponent in restoring the architectural treasures of the state. He wasn't averse to using clout if the situation demanded. Several years ago, when the Providence Electric Company planned to tear down the Providence Arcade, built in 1828, John Nicholas Brown intervened. First he "guaranteed" the president of the company that his image would suffer if he went through with this project. Then he further suggested to the president that he sell the Arcade for what the company paid for it. He did, and today the Arcade is being restored by Gilbane Properties, its new owners.

This was the sort of private "battle" that Mr. Brown enjoyed participating in, and winning. In an interview in *Town & Country* magazine last summer, Mr. Brown revealed just how important the Arcade issue was to him. "You know," he told author Barbara King, "Thomas Jefferson wrote the epitaph for his tombstone, 'Author of the Declaration of American Independence.' No mention was made whatsoever of his presidency. And I would have on mine, 'Savior of the Arcade.'"

Mr. Brown also had wide artistic interests. He served as president of the Byzantine Institute of America, was a founder of the Medieval Academy of America, and was an avid collector of paintings and sculpture. He was a sponsor of the Tanglewood Music Festival and was a cellist who organized amateur string quartets.

A keen critic of historic and modern architecture, Mr. Brown served as a trustee of the American School for Classical Studies in Athens. He frequently said that if he could have lived his life



Hugh Smyser

over again, he would have been a professional architect.

John Nicholas Brown was born on February 21, 1900, in New York City. He used to tell friends that being born in New York City was "one of the most aggravating facts in my life, and was something over which I had absolutely no control." He would usually add, "But at least I was born under the Rhode Island flag, for my mother had the United States and Rhode Island flags over her bed."

On his father's side, Mr. Brown was a descendant of one of the most famous and adventurous families in the early days of American history. The family acquired great wealth from ship-building, textiles, and the China trade.

The patriarch of the family was Chad Brown, who came to this country in 1638 as a surveyor and was subsequently exiled from Massachusetts with Roger Williams. He became first pastor of the First Baptist Church. By 1762, four Brown brothers had begun to amass the family fortune with the formation of Nicholas Brown & Co. in Providence. The brothers included Nicholas Brown, from whom John Nicholas Brown was descended, Joseph, John, and Moses Brown.

The first Nicholas Brown was an incorporator of Rhode Island College in 1764 and served as a member of its board of trustees until his death in 1791. His son, also Nicholas Brown, was graduated from Rhode Island College in 1786 and later was responsible for having the college moved from Warren to Providence. In 1804, when he made a "substantial" gift, the college was named after him. He served as a member of the board of trustees from 1791 to 1825 and as a member of the board of fellows from 1825 until his death in 1841. He was also treasurer of the college.

John Nicholas Brown's grandfather was John Carter Brown, class of 1816, the man for whom Brown's rare book library is named. Mr. Brown's father was John Nicholas Brown, class of 1885, and his mother was Nathalie Dresser, member of a socially prominent and wealthy New York family.

On May 1, 1900, less than three months after John Nicholas Brown's birth, his father died of pneumonia and typhoid fever. Harold Brown was in Europe when he heard of his brother's illness. He immediately took a boat for

New York, became ill on the way, and died of pneumonia on May 11, only a few days after landing. Both men left their estates, estimated to have been worth better than \$30 million, to John Nicholas Brown.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the American press of 1900 tagged him with the title, "The Richest Baby in the World." He was the subject of stories allegedly showing how he was pampered and indulged as a child. Mr. Brown claimed that most of these stories were fiction, "and the rest ought to be." Nevertheless, the boy did lead a protected life, partly because he was a frail child and his mother was still in shock over the sudden death of her young husband.

In discussing this point with the press several years ago, Mr. Brown said that he was frail well into his teens, probably because of his rapid growth. "I was over six feet tall when I was twelve," he said. "I was tall and always tired." The Brown estate in Newport was walled in like a feudal castle, looking down on Newport and Narragansett Bay from its high sea wall. Only on special occasions did young John leave the family estate. One such occasion was in 1910 when he and his mother sailed to England to see the coronation of King George V.

His mother wanted John to be either a professor or an Episcopalian minister. His governess, a short, bustling Cockney named Kay Connor, wanted him to be the model of an English gentleman. He and his nanny were a familiar sight on the East Side and the Brown campus, she with a blue ribbon tied to her wrist and his.

He was on his own for the first time when he attended St. George's School in Newport. He graduated in 1918 and remained close to the school all his life. In 1924 John Brown donated — and designed — a chapel for the prep school. He frequently referred to this as his first architectural project.

When John Nicholas Brown went to Harvard, his mother rented a home in Boston in order to be near him. But as *The Saturday Evening Post* pointed out in a 1947 story, there was no cause for alarm. The young scion buried himself in medieval studies and haunted the library. "If a gold digger wanted to get him," the *Post* said, "she'd have had to dig him out of the stacks."

During his freshman year, Mr. Brown served briefly in the Harvard

Naval Unit. His chief complaint from this experience was that the bunks were too small for his 6'5" frame. The bunks had been especially designed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. "I once told Franklin that I voted for him three out of four times — *despite* those bunks," Mr. Brown later said.

Upon graduation, Mr. Brown came into another \$20 million. And when the university awarded him a John Harvard Traveling Fellowship to investigate medieval art in the Mediterranean, it was quick to add that his traveling allowance would be turned over to a needy student.

His Harvard classmates pronounced John Brown a man of distinction. But then John Nicholas Brown was always distinctive, even his features and his manners. Perhaps the best description of him appeared in *Town & Country* magazine just last summer.

"John Nicholas Brown is patrician to the core," author Barbara King wrote. "Even the powerfully-chiseled bones of his face project, like Roman sculpture, a majestic nobility; his soldierly bearing, a quiet superiority. There is the sonority of proper upbringing in the way he speaks; in the exacting of each syllable, in the gentle articulation of every 't'."

In 1930, Mr. Brown met Anne Seddon Kinsolving, whose father was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Baltimore. She had been society editor on a Baltimore newspaper and had once donned overalls and ridden a locomotive to get "color" for her column. She had toured the country with Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis star.

Town & Country said that Mr. Brown had met his bride at a party. "I didn't like rich people at all then," Mrs. Brown told the magazine, "but he was exceptional. He loved music, he loved the sea, he loved traveling. And besides that he was tall. When you are 5'10", you don't let someone 6'5" get away."

During her honeymoon in Europe in 1930-31, Mrs. Brown, who is a respected military historian and collector of military objects, started her now-famous collection of toy soldiers.

Mr. Brown loved the sea and sailing, perhaps a result of his early years when he and his mother made frequent crossings to Europe on large ocean liners. He owned and raced a series of yachts, each bearing the name of a dance. His most famous yacht was the



John Forastie

'It is just as wrong for Brown to have bad architecture as it is to accept an illiterate thesis'

seventy-three-and-a-half-foot black yawl, *Bolero*, built at a cost of \$150,000. *Bolero* was the flagship of the New York Yacht Club from 1952 to 1954 and won a number of major races, including the Newport to Bermuda, the Astor Cup, and the Annapolis Race.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Brown only ran for public office once, winning a city council seat in Newport. An uncle, Peter Gerry, was a Democratic senator from Rhode Island, and there were rumors that Mr. Brown would follow his uncle into the political arena. But he never did.

However, in 1946, President Truman appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. He served for four years, later calling it "my most notable experience."

Although it has never been generally known, Mr. Brown got this post through the political back door. Edward J. Higgins, then administrative secretary to Rhode Island Senator Theodore Francis Green '97, described the incident shortly before his death last spring. "The job was pretty much sewed up before we heard that Mr. Brown might be interested," Higgins said. "It was slated to go to some Texan. The Senator was in Europe and we didn't have much time to move. So I called J. Howard [J. Howard McGrath of

Rhode Island, who was then U.S. Solicitor General] and we got together. We did our homework, made a couple of phone calls, and then we went to see Mr. Truman.

"We got there at a good time because Mr. Truman was having lunch at his desk. That meant the phone was off the hook, because the secretaries were under orders never to bother the President while he was eating at his desk. Harry was fussy about that. Well, the President was receptive to what we had to say about Mr. Brown, but before we left, he asked one question: Why shouldn't the job go to the Texan? I told him he wouldn't want to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy who probably had never seen a ocean. Harry laughed and waved us out. Two days later Mr. Brown was appointed. We never told Mr. Brown why the Texan was out and he was in. He wouldn't have approved, because he didn't like that side of political life."

Even as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Brown tried to avoid any unnecessary hoopla. In March of 1947 when he left to inspect the Atlantic Fleet, Mr. Brown sent strict orders not to fire the customary seventeen-gun salute.

Just before this appointment, Mr. Brown went to Europe with the assimilated rank of colonel to serve as General Eisenhower's cultural adviser on the identification and restoration of art treasures looted by the Nazis.

Throughout his life, Mr. Brown was active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island. He was on the standing committee of the Diocese of Rhode Island and was chairman of the building committee that erected the diocesan headquarters next to the Cathedral of St. John in Providence.

John Nicholas Brown's first official connection with Brown University came in 1904 when he laid the cornerstone for the John Carter Brown Library. On Commencement weekend a year later, he was strolling the campus with his nanny when he was spotted by members of the class of 1905, who were about to have their class photo taken on the steps of the JCB. He was invited to join them for the photo and was promptly voted an honorary member of the class. Mr. Brown made it a point to attend as many class reunions of '05 as his schedule permitted.

Mr. Brown remained particularly close to the University all through his life. He was a trustee from 1930 to 1935, when he became a fellow, and eventually senior fellow of the college. He was chairman of Brown's Planning and Building Committee and exerted a strong influence on the architectural development of the campus. He commented recently on the role that he had played. "Brown is a place of beauty and charm," he said. "As chairman of the Planning and Building Committee I started with the idea that it was just as wrong for Brown to have bad architecture as it was to accept an illiterate thesis."

In his dealings with the University, Mr. Brown never resisted change. In fact, he often led the drive for change. However, the strictness of his upbringing left him with a sharp sense of propriety, and he could never accept the turmoil on the campus in the late 1960s and early 1970s. He talked about this in the 1970 interview with George Popkin of the *Providence Bulletin*.

"I'm shocked by some of the extremes of activism and freedom now evident among youth," Mr. Brown said. "The young people of today miss so much without rules. Complete liberty becomes a burden. There is so much about them that is admirable. They're bright and eager and idealistic. But I wish their parents had been more restrictive. There is a false sentimentality by parents in granting privileges they didn't have."

The things Mr. Brown did for Brown University through his lifetime are legion. There is also a list of things he did behind the scenes, with no publicity or fanfare. In 1970, for instance, when the campus was in danger of losing all of its stately elm trees, Mr. Brown was the "anonymous" donor who purchased twenty-five disease-resistant elms and also set up a fund for the preservation of all the remaining elms on the campus.

But whether he was working for Brown out front or behind the scenes, there was always comfort in the knowledge that his guidance, good taste, and quiet counsel were available.

Perhaps that is what will be missed most of all on College Hill.

A Page in Ralph Ellison's life

They called it "going to the territory," the slaves did. "Going to the nation." And they meant it literally — going to the territory was going west to the Indian Territory and, later, the Oklahoma Territory — but they meant more, too, for going to the territory was going to freedom.

So it was no accident that the three-day festival honoring Ralph Ellison held at Brown in late September was called "Going to the Territory," for that is where Ralph Waldo Ellison was born in 1914 and where he was raised; and Ellison's life and his work can be seen as one continuous, and continuing, effort to bring others to the territory — and to bring the territory to them.

There is a story, for instance, that Ralph Ellison tells about a very young man — a boy, really — in a public school in the early part of this century. It was the fashion then, among such boys, to push and shove each other on their way in to chapel, where they had to sit on a platform and listen to an oration. Our boy was pushed and shoved, too, until he decided that he would tolerate it no more. "Anyone shoves me, I'm going to let them have it," he says to himself. Sure enough, the next day as he went into chapel he felt a poke and he turned around, letting go with his fist. Only his punch landed on the school superintendent, an extraordinarily distinguished man in his seventies, an eloquent man, even a forbidding man.

The boy, seeing what he had done, bolted to the side of the platform and grabbed the rope used to open and close the curtain. The superintendent grabbed him. They swung round and round until the older man fell and the boy landed on top of him. "My boy, what are you doing?" he asked, imperiously. "What are you doing?" "Then he chased me up the aisle and out," the boy remembered, "and he said, 'Don't come back.' Well," says Ralph Ellison, storyteller, "he let me know the next day that I could come back and

what I realized was that underneath it all he was chuckling." The schoolboy cut-up of the story is, of course, the young Ralph Ellison, but the distinguished school superintendent? He was Inman Edward Page, the first black graduate of Brown University, class of 1877.

That Ralph Ellison was at Brown University graciously accepting a watercolor portrait of Inman Page — the preliminary study for an oil portrait now hung at Brown (BAM, February) — was, again, no accident. Ellison, who won the National Book Award in 1952 for his novel, *Invisible Man*, and who is currently Albert Schweitzer Professor in the Humanities at New York University, has long been interested in, and influenced by, "people who are the intermediaries, the mentors, the teachers, the transmitters of classical tradition," and Inman Page was such a man to him. "In the United States, from the period beginning with emancipation and going through Reconstruction," Ellison said in accepting the portrait, "there has been a continuing influence within the Afro-American community from that stream of New England education that made this such a vital country. That influence started when graduates from New England colleges began to go south and teach in schools for freedmen. I am the grandson of a freedman myself.

"Dr. Page was a bearer, a most eloquent agent, of that New England tradition," Ellison said. [Page had transferred to Brown from Howard University and was elected class orator. He taught at the Natchez Seminary in Mississippi and served as president of Langston University in Oklahoma City for seventeen years before becoming supervising principal of the secondary schools there.] "It is good to keep in mind when thinking of black culture in this country that there has always been an infiltration and not only in one direction. It goes both ways — in the arts, education, athletics, certainly our con-

ception of justice. This is a composite culture, a culture of cultures, and it is important to keep in mind that all have been inspired by those ideals which led to the Civil War, which led to Reconstruction, which led to acts of personal heroism and courage such as we have in Inman Page. . . .

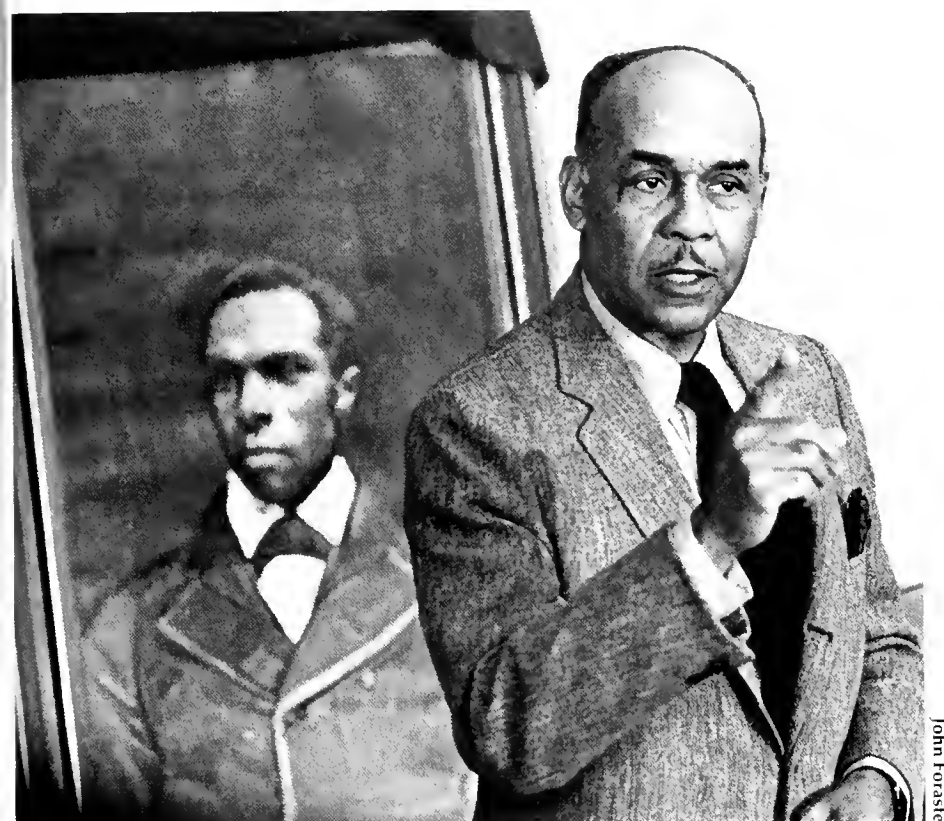
"Inman Page was principal of the school I attended from grades one to twelve," Ellison told an eager and admiring crowd in Sayles Hall a day later. "He was a model, he was feared, and he was admired. In other words, he inspired that ambivalence — love, hate, and envy — and that secret yearning to possess some of his authority, some of his power and some of his wisdom.

" . . . Dr. Page came to Brown and he was taken in and, *despite* the attitudes towards race and color, he asserted his own individual worth and was honored, even in his time here. I'm trying to show why geography and territory have been so important to me, the climate that caused Dr. Page and people like my parents to move from the south and east of the country to Oklahoma, which was known in Afro-American folklore as the Indian Territory, the Indian nation, then the Oklahoma Territory. History does not stop having consequences in our lives even if we don't know the history.

"We all knew that Dr. Page had come from Brown University and we all had a warm place in our hearts for Brown. More important, certain ideas learned at Brown, certain *testings* made at Brown, became a part of my culture.

"What perhaps you don't know is that Dr. Page had a beautiful daughter whose name, by the time I knew her, was Mrs. Zelia Breaux. She was a musician and by the time I was in the second grade she was in charge of the music program for the Negro schools in Oklahoma City. One day she saw me dancing to a little nursery rhyme" — Ellison began to recite the rhyme, haltingly at first, then finishing in an exuberant rush — "Oh, little squirrel going round,

Standing in front of the portrait of Inman Page, Ralph Ellison talks about his former principal.



John Forstie

Why did you gather all the nuts that fall on the ground?" "Well, Mrs. Breaux gathered up this little nut and she was an agent for the larger culture. She trained bands — remember this was the '20s — and she was a part of music of all kinds, except jazz. Mrs. Breaux was a partner in the only Negro theater in Oklahoma City at that time and though she did not allow her students to play jazz, she brought the blues singers and touring groups out of Harlem to us. I can remember seeing Ma Rainey and others in Mrs. Breaux's office.

"On May Day all the school children gathered on the baseball field with maypoles of all kinds and we danced — the folk dances of other cultures. It was our effort to share the experience of other Americans. It was a challenge and there was the excitement of mastering to some extent the art forms of other groups. We were made conscious that

this was a great freedom, to roam over the cultures of other groups. For the older children, there were operettas, and again there was an effort to tell us what these were about. She taught us four years of *harmony*. Now that's still very rare on that level of American education. Just as educational ideals are transmitted by individuals across the color line and down through history to inspire or inspirit those individuals who might not have gotten them, so Mrs. Breaux taught those who might not have gotten them . . . Such people as Mrs. Breaux existed throughout the U.S. and we owe them a great debt. They maintained the ideals and they insisted that their students absorb their heritage from the past and make certain that the past was not partitioned off on the basis of color.

"If you're surprised at the fact that there are so many excellent Negro opera

singers or classical musicians, it was because there were cultural agents in the educational communities who believed in art, who believed in excellence, and who found ways to impart them. My being here tonight did not happen because I managed to write a book. It happened because a lot of people were *doing their work*.

"American culture is of a whole — it has been and will always be — because there is no way for one group of people, for one class of people, to discover the implicit state of American culture. It has to be a cooperative effort."

While Ralph Ellison's talk was clearly the most stirring event of the three-day festival (he was surrounded afterwards by polite autograph-seekers), there were also several scholarly discussions and a reading of Ellison's "Juneteenth," a portion of a forthcoming novel. (Credit for the celebration goes to Michael Harper and the staff of the creative writing program at Brown, the University Committee on the Arts, and the University Lecture Committee.) About the discussions of his work, Ellison said, "I've been rather amazed at how much can be communicated. It's as though you made a lens through which people of different backgrounds could look and see refracted their own experience. Here were minds who, like a group of jazz musicians, would take a theme and play it back and forth and against each other so that a ritualistic catharsis was achieved. This moment not only brings aspects of history together, it also says something about the persistence of certain ideals with which Americans struggle constantly — the ideals that as a nation we have always tried to live up to, by which we live and die."

D S

The Classes

written by Jay Barry and Shyla Spear

08 Charles S. Plummer, Jr., has suffered a stroke, and would love to hear from friends. His address is 94 Lawton Rd., Needham, Mass. 02192.

12 Mel Pingree of Rumford, R.I., represented the class in the march down College Hill Commencement morning. "Have been following the Brown football team with special interest the last few years," Mel reports. "Manage to make all the Tuesday luncheons at the Brown Club of Rhode Island Field House to see the films of the games and to listen to the coaches explain what went right — or wrong." Mel and his wife, Etta, live at 5 Catlin Ave., Rumford 02916.

18 Wardwell C. Leonard, Cyrus G. Flanders, J. Irving McDowell, Elsie May Flint Neuner, and Gladys Cummings Kenyon participated in the 65th reunion of their Providence Classical High School class of 1914 on June 23. The gathering was at the ancestral farm in West Glocester, R.I., of Mrs. Neuner, who has been host for the annual reunion for the last twelve years.

19 Comdr. Tom Hall, Greenville, R.I., has been appointed by Rhode Island Governor Garrahy to a committee responsible for the program of events commemorating the 200th anniversary of the landing of the French expeditionary army at Newport on July 11, 1780. At the time of the celebration, Tom, who is an amateur historian, will give an address on the contributions of the Count de Rochambeau, who was commanding general of that French army. Tom continues as president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Webb W. Wilder attended the 65th reunion of the Classical High School of Providence class of 1914. Webb is always chef at these annual occasions, specializing in full corned beef or baked ham luncheons, topped off with Indian pudding.

23 Samuel M. Khwansky received the Samuel S. Stahl Community Service Award at the 68th annual meeting of the North Shore Jewish Community Center, in Marblehead, Mass., last June. A retired attorney and philanthropist, he lives in Swampscott, Mass.

27 W. Kenyon Gior, Naples, Fla., writes that he and his wife, Hope, were sorry to miss his 50th reunion, but he was in the hospital for two operations. "This year, however, has been a very good one for both of us and we celebrated our 50th wed-

ding anniversary by attending the famous school of arts and crafts in Penland, N.C., where we each took our advanced course in enameling on copper."

28 Samuel Milton Nabrit (Sc.M., '32 Ph.D.) received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Washington University in St. Louis at its 1979 Commencement. He was cited "for his achievements as scientist, teacher, and leader both in government and in higher education. Chosen for special service by two Presidents of the United States of America, he justified their trust and confidence by performing his duties with distinction. He has led the nation in opening the way for advanced study for younger black people planning careers in higher education."

30 Derrick H. Lehmer (Ph.D., '29 Sc.M.), a University of California professor of mathematics emeritus, was awarded a Graduate Alumni Citation from Brown at Commencement. Lehmer, who taught at Berkeley for thirty-nine years, was cited for his "distinguished contributions to society through scholarship."

31 Joseph Walker Martin is retired from his job as a sales engineer with Black Clawson Co. in Fulton, N.Y., and is now living in Eastham, Mass.

Sylvia Mucciariello retired in December 1978 from the position of curriculum coordinator at the Englewood (N.J.) Hospital School of Nursing.

33 Wiley-Interscience has published *Coloring of Plastics*, edited by Thomas G. Webber. It is a volume in the Society of Plastics Engineers' monograph series. Tom is a resident of Vienna, W. Va.

34 Freeman G. Packard, West Covina, Calif., is now operating his own consulting practice in chemical engineering on a semi-retired basis. He started self-employment back in 1962 when he obtained his professional (chemical) engineer's license in California.

35 Stan Henshaw, Providence, a veteran of the New England Senior Men's Invitational Grass Court Doubles Championships, competed again last summer in the tournament, which is held annually at Agawam Hunt in Rumford. Justice Alfred H. Joslin, Bristol, R.I., retired Sept. 12 after sixteen years of service on the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Judge Joslin said that he was retiring to "get off the treadmill" and to be able to "spend more

time watching the sunsets" with his wife, Roberta Grant Joslin '70, in their Bristol home. Among those who praised Judge Joslin before a standing-room-only crowd of colleagues and friends on his last day in court was James Shannahan, president of the Rhode Island Bar Association. He cited the jurist for his dedication, his "brilliant and searching mind, lucidity of expression," and for the aid he has given to lawyers who have been admitted to practice during the last decade. Judge Joslin has returned to private law practice as counsel with Edwards and Angell, Providence. He is secretary of the Brown Corporation.

36 Rev. Dr. Wesley N. Haines was the 1979 commencement speaker at the graduation ceremonies at Warsaw (N.Y.) Central School.

Alvin V. Sizer has been promoted to associate editor of *The New Haven Register*. He had been managing editor for three years. Al's editorial page article on Yale President A. Bartlett Giamatti won first prize in the Sigma Delta Chi writing competition for 1978 in Connecticut.

38 Maury Kusintz and his son, Stewart, operate Maury Kusintz Insurance Agency, Inc., with offices in Fall River and Somerset, Mass. Maury is a member of the Million Dollar Round Table.

39 Frederic H. Rhodes, Jr., is an account executive with Thomson-McKinnon Securities in South Orange, N.J.

40 The Rev. John H. Evans celebrated the 35th anniversary of his ordination at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Charlestown, N.H., in June. His brother, the Rev. David E. Evans '39, and numerous members of his family attended the service.

41 George Hurley writes that "an unscheduled meeting of the Erasmian Society (circa 1941) was held at the Capt. Whidbey Inn (Coupeville, Wash.), November 22, 1978. Lacking a quorum, or even a woosack, George Hurley (Silver Spring, Md.), guest, and Steve Stone, proprietor, adjourned for a comotation and a comparison of Martha's Vineyard and Whidbey Island. Some few may recall the charter of the Erasmians which was 'to take light matters seriously and serious matters lightly.' Nihil Obstat."

Dr. Walter Jusczyk watched his third child graduate from Brown last June when Christine Louise marched down the Hill. Peter '70 and Steven '72 are also Brown graduates.

valt continues to practice dentistry in West Warwick, R.I.

12 Edwain E. Nelson, an international broker, is president of Packaging Systems & Materials Corp., of Alta Loma, Calif.

Irving W. Patterson, Jr., Morristown, N.J., has been named chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Damon G. Douglas Co., Springfield, N.J., a general building contractor.

Judge Joseph R. Weisberger of the Rhode Island Supreme Court has been elected to the board of directors of the National Center for State Courts.

44 Walter D. Kelly, Jr., has been named chairman of the American Society of Testing Materials' committee F-21 on filtration. He is senior technical manager of the research division for Polaroid Corp. in Cambridge, Mass.

Caroline Woodbury Hookway, Littleton, Colo., writes that the picture on page 48 of the June BAM (in the story about Pembroke 44's reunion) is "a good picture, but 'tain't ne. It's Dorothea Tarr Timbie, Hamilton, Mass." Our apologies to both alumnae.

45 Catherine Towne Anderson reports that her youngest son, Bruce, graduated from Clarkson College of Technology and is now working for Conrail. Catherine and her husband, Bob, are completing their new house at 178 West Pomeroy Ln., Amherst, Mass. "After twenty-five years in the building business, we're now doing it as an avocation," she writes. "So nice to get to have the finished product for ourselves!"

46 William R. Rawson is vice president of human resources of McGraw-Edison Co. in Elgin, Ill. Formerly vice president of administration, he joined the company in 1952.

47 Dr. John T. Burroughs is a medical-legal consultant on the staff of the department of legal medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, in Washington, D.C.

Natalie Brush Lewis's painting, "Low Tide," has been donated to the Port Clyde (Maine) Arts and Crafts Society, for its annual scholarship benefit fund. She held an exhibit of her works in Simsbury, Conn., in May.

Charles H. Watts II, director of The Campaign for Brown and a former president of Bucknell University, received an honorary degree from Bucknell last spring.

48 Debby Morris Alcorn reports that she "is still happily married to a patient husband." Their oldest son is married and working in a bank in Fort Worth, Texas. Their youngest son, a Dartmouth student, spent the spring semester in Germany. The girls are in New England: one works in a health food store in Keene, N.H., and the other is with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Phyllis Darling Banister is a sales representative for Travel Center, Inc., in Darien, Conn.

Jacqueline Storrs Bowersock and Dan are

living in Lexington, Mass. "All three children are through college. Whew!" she writes. "Curt is Northeastern '75, Gordon is Brown '77, and Sandra is University of New Hampshire '79. Dan is vice president of Gulf Management Institute in Boston, a division of Gulf Oil."

Anna Woodward Clark, Summit, N.J., reports that she has "branched out" from her myriad musical and volunteer activities and has taken a part-time job as bookkeeper for a chemical engineer. "Daughter Susan is a senior at Dartmouth and my son, Kenneth, is a graduate of Princeton and is a computer programmer. Ken and I celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary this fall."

Alma Jackovny Fontana was a member of the cast of the annual Brown Alumni Show at Commencement, held this year in the new Leeds Theatre.

Barbara Baker Johnson, Short Hills, N.J., reports that her son Matt graduated from Washington University in St. Louis last December.

Philip D. Landsberger is a management specialist-economist with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Paul W. Miller (A.M.), professor of English at Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio, has been awarded a Senior Fulbright Fellowship to study in Brussels, Belgium, during the current fall term. He is examining the Belgian novels and autobiographical novels of American author Brand Whitlock, who became not only a novelist but also minister and later United States Ambassador to Belgium. Two years ago Paul had the "once-in-a-lifetime" experience of uncovering an unpublished novel of Whitlock's, which he edited for publication. His wife, Mary Jo, is with him on the trip and is studying Flemish and Dutch language and literature.

Evelyn Roberts Nichols's husband, Earl, is "retired from his dental practice and we are enjoying golf and fishing in addition to gardening together." Evelyn is active as a volunteer R.N. and works with local Lung Association projects. "In love with the good life in North Carolina," she writes.

Kendrick Robertson Nuttall writes from Madisonville, Ky., that she was sorry to miss reunion in 1978, and reports on her children: "Two are through college, married and on their own, leaving two to go. Marg is majoring in elementary education at Eastern Kentucky University, and Robin is pursuing her interest in horses and art at William Woods College, in Fulton, Mo."

Virginia Wilson Smith, Braintree, Mass., reports that her husband, Howard, is on a disability retirement. Their two eldest sons were married a year ago, the third son is "college shopping," and the youngest "keeps us young (??) as only a 9-year-old can."

Bretny Feely Walsh reports on her children: Fred is going to Harvard Business School, Ellen is a stock analyst in New York City, and Pete is a freshman at Harvard. Bretny is still director of the Rensselaer County Historical Society, Troy, N.Y.

James D. Watt, president of the Amherst Savings Bank in Amherst, Mass., is serving as assistant general chairman for the Hampshire Community United Way fund-raising

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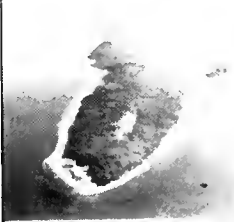
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campaign. He and his wife, Muriel, have five children.

49 James F. Collins has been named executive vice president and treasurer of the American Iron and Steel Institute in Washington, D.C. He had served as senior vice president of the Institute since 1972. James and his wife and four children live in Washington, D.C.

Paul Harrison is a partner in the publishing firm of Harrison & Schoene in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

John M. Hoerle, Ludlow, Mass., has joined Century 21 Douglas Real Estate in Springfield, Mass.

Col. Harold Kunne, USA (Ret.), received a Ph.D. in management science from the University of Texas at Dallas in May. He is now working for H. Ross Perot's Electronic Data Systems, where he is involved in his specialty, the business application of the small computer. Harold and Sally attended the 30th reunion of the class in June.

Edwin H. Taylor is supervisor manager of Zayre Corp in Clinton, Mass.

50 Herbert Beizer is vice president of Stonewall-Dixie Insurance Co. in Birmingham, Ala.

Sears M. Ingraham is executive vice president of Novell Corp., New York City, a manufacturer of cosmetics, toiletries, and household products.

Joe Paterno, head football coach at Penn State, took advantage of his role as speaker at commencement exercises this year at Gettysburg College to stress the advantages of a liberal education. "Studying liberal arts is a liberating experience," he said, "because it allows each person to recognize his own character and gives strength to recognize the ill influences of the world. . . . The United States today is a nation without consistent direction, a people without a common purpose. We are experiencing the frustration of a society which is desperately struggling with itself. To get ahead you have to dare and dare again. You may not make society perfect, but you can make it better."

Richard T. Reed is vice president of Pinkerton's, Inc., security and investigations, in Short Hills, N.J.

51 Graham D. Andrews has been named an assistant vice president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in its Philadelphia office. Gray is a director of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia and of the Delaware County Medical Society Public Health Fund.

Gerard A. Boucher, Radnor, Pa., has been elected vice president of Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia.

Former Atty. Gen. Herbert F. DeSimone of Rhode Island is serving as chairman of John B. Connally's Rhode Island Presidential campaign.

Donald H. Kallman has been elected vice chairman of the board of Manhattan Industries of New York City, a diversified apparel manufacturer and retailer listed on the New York Stock Exchange and with headquarters in New York City.

The Rev. Richard T. Laremore has resigned as rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Barrington, R.I., and has begun

work toward a master's degree in business administration with a health-care concentration at the University of Rhode Island.

Margaret Conant Michael's and the late David H. Michael's fourth child to attend Brown is Kirk VanWyck Michael '83. His brothers David '76 and John '78 and sister Elise '79 preceded him. Margaret is owner and president of Michael-Walters Industries.

Robert F. Sennott, Sr., president of Century 21, Westward Homes, Inc., Wellesley, Mass., has opened a second office, in Hopkinton, Mass.

Alexander A. Strashun is an insurance agent with the League Insurance Agency of Wallingford, Conn.

W.R. Werner has been named assistant vice president of government relations by CertainTeed Corp. in Valley Forge, Pa. A resident of Wallingford, he served as co-chairman of the Citizens Advisory Board of the Wallingford-Swarthmore School Board.

53 H. Robert Alexander, Jr., is owner and president of Service Motors Ford in Fond du Lac, Wisc.

Robert M. Haythornthwaite is dean of the college of engineering technology at Temple University, Philadelphia.

54 Dr. James Cerilli, professor of surgery at Ohio State University College of Medicine, has been elected president of the American Society of Transplant Surgeons. Dr. Cerilli has directed the kidney transplant program at University Hospital (Columbus) since its inception in 1967. He was a founding member of the American Society of Transplant Surgeons. He and Barbara and their two children live in Worthington, Ohio.

The Rev. Charles D. Lake has been named executive director of the Massachusetts Baptist Foundation for Campus Ministry and minister coordinator of the Massachusetts Commission of the United Ministries in Higher Education. Charles and his wife, Jeanne, and their three children live in Marion, Mass.

55 Helen M. Loschky ('65 A.M., '70 Ph.D.), Columbia, Mo., writes that she has "constructed an honors program for Lincoln University's entering freshman class. Am also teaching at the Missouri State Penitentiary (maximum security prison) for the third year as part of my regular teaching duties at Lincoln. I was the first woman in Missouri allowed behind the walls to teach." Lincoln is in Jefferson City, Mo.

56 Ali N. Hakam, director of the international business program at St. John's University in Collegeville, Minn., and president of Overseas Management and Marketing Services, has been elected a director of Vexilar, Inc., a Minneapolis-based marketing company.

Bernard Iser, a self-employed consultant in educational administration, lives in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Russ Kingman has resigned as senior vice president of Cape Cod Bank & Trust Co. and as a selectman for the town of Dennis. He's now president of the Nonotuck Savings Bank in Northampton, Mass. His address: 386 River Dr., Hadley, Mass. 01035.

Mitchell Leaska, New York City, professor of English at New York University, has been elected president of the Virginia Woolf Society, a world-wide organization of Woolf scholars and specialists in British fiction.

Christopher Smiles, Jr., has been named a senior vice president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence.

William A. Wescott has been named vice president and senior trust officer of Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey in Jersey City. Bill is president of the Red Bank Rotary and treasurer of the Monmouth Conservation Foundation. He is also vice president of the Estate Planning Council of Central New Jersey. He and Rose and their two children live in Rumson.

57 Robert A. Corrigan has been named chancellor of the Boston campus of the University of Massachusetts. He had been provost for arts and humanities at the University of Maryland since 1974.

C. Oscar Morong, Jr., is senior vice president and investment manager of the College Retirement Equities Fund in New York City.

Richard Graham Peirce became headmaster of the Forman School in Litchfield, Conn., on July 1.

Richard R. Ward, Pembroke, Mass., is manager of equal employment opportunity, wages and salaries at H.P. Hood Inc., Boston.

58 Robert J. Lawton writes from Jakarta, Indonesia, where he has assumed duties as general manager for Indonesia of the Singer Co., that this is his eighth post in twenty years with Singer. Previously he had been stationed in Colombia, Peru, Chile, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Iran, and Mexico. His son is a junior at the Joint Embassy School in Jakarta. Daughter Sally is at the University of Colorado, and daughter Elizabeth is at the University of Denver.

Stanley P. Leibo, a researcher in the molecular and cellular sciences section of Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory's biology division, has been elected vice president of the International Society for Cryobiology. He and his wife and two children live in Oak Ridge.

Robert P. Sanchez has been named president of Visualscope Communications, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reeves Teletape Corp. of New York City, a firm engaged in audio-visual production and recording. Prior to joining his new firm, Bob had been vice president of Jack Morton Productions, a nationwide multi-service business communications company. Bob serves as co-chairman of the Brown Fund.

Bruce A. Van Auker, Chelmsford, Mass., is manager, software systems in the research and development engineering division of Dennison Manufacturing Co.

59 Phillip Barani's book, *The Department of State in the Middle East, 1919-1945*, was awarded the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations' prize for the book of the year in 1978. Phillip lives in Brighton, Mass., and teaches at Boston State College.

David R. Dustin is a broker and com-

modity account executive with Merrill Lynch, in Norfolk, Va.

60 Re-unite. Relive the Big Bands, the Biltmore, and beautiful Brown. Your 20th reunion committee is at work. Joan Hoost McMaster, Dr. Terry McEnany, Hope Cranska, Garrett Hunter, and Caroline Cole Cornwell are shaping a nostalgic, super reunion weekend. Our most ambitious fund-raising effort ever — a very generous 20th reunion gift to the Brown Fund — is in progress under the direction of Jean Chase McCarthy, David Hogarth, and Charles Sieburth. If classmates have questions, they should contact Hope Cranska at (617) 742-2053.

Robert O. Coyle has been named a vice president of Booz-Allen & Hamilton of New York City, a management consulting, technology, and market-research firm. He is based in Booz-Allen's Abu Dhabi office and is considered a leader in the firm's work in the petroleum industry.

Nancy B. Drew, who does speech and hearing therapy at the Veterans Administration Hospital in San Francisco, is also playing string bass and managing a seventeen-piece big band called "Midnight Rounds," which plays swing, Dixieland, and contemporary big-band music.

Ronald P. Formisano, associate professor of American history at Clark University, has been named a 1979-80 Charles Warren Fellow at Harvard University's Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History. While on sabbatical from Clark, Ron is working on his current project on early American politics, with the main focus on Massachusetts.

Bruce Homeyer and his wife, Judy Coe Homeyer '69, and their children, Elizabeth, 16, Carolyn, 15, and Nancy, 11, have relocated from Charlotte, N.C., to Barrington, Ill. Bruce writes that he "has been with DuPont's Textile Fibers Department for fourteen years in various marketing positions and has enjoyed living in five locations during that time." He is now group marketing manager and has opened a new office for the company at 2 North LaSalle St., Chicago.

Roger C. Kostmayer is senior vice president of Copeland Companies of Baltimore, Md.

Robert N. Lettner is president and general manager of Airline Petroleum Co., Scranton, Pa.

William S. Simmons and Cheryl A. Leif were married July 12 in Kentfield, Calif. William is associate professor and chairman of the anthropology department at the University of California, Berkeley.

61 Siddy Smith Fox is a programmer analyst with Telemed Cardio-pulmonary Systems, in Hoffman Estates, Ill.

Richard B. Grant's sales agency, R.B. Grant and Associates, Kingston, R.I., has been awarded a packaging design contract for Croft, Inc., of Baltimore, which produces educational materials.

Joseph S. Hauden has been elected president of the New England Society of Association Executives in Boston. He is executive director of the New Hampshire Bar Assn. and lives in Auburn, N.H.

Richard L. Morrill ('68 Ph.D.) was named

the sixteenth president of Salem Academy and College, Old Salem, N.C., last spring and assumed his duties last summer. He had been executive assistant to the provost at Penn State.

William H. Schuch and his wife, Lola, of Ashland, Mass., announce the birth of their second child, Palen Quelle, on April 20. They report that their daughter Leah, 9, is "a big help taking care of her brother."

Flavel Q. Van Duke III is vice president product marketing for the office products division of IBM, at Franklin Lakes, N.J.

62 Ian Ball is practicing law in Minneapolis and consulting in land-use planning and regulation. He received his law degree in 1978 from Indiana University, from which he received his Ph.D. in political science in 1968.

Louis J. Boos, sales manager of Sandy Hill Corp. of Hudson Falls, N.Y., has been elected fourth affiliate vice chairman of the Paper Industry Management Assn. Active in the association for some time, he is currently serving as publicity chairman for the New York-Canadian Division, as well as national promotion chairman for the 1980 International Conference.

Tristram D. Cofin, Dedham, Mass., is general manager of Charrette, international distributors of architectural drafting and artists' supplies. He has been involved in local politics, is working on a book, and is helping persons seeking career changes. He and his wife, Lee Secrist Cofin (University of Colorado '66) are the parents of Molly, 5, and Alexander, 7. Tristram reports seeing Steve Foote, a vice president and partner at Perry, Dean, Stahl & Rogers, a Boston architectural firm of which Andy Dean is also vice president and a partner.

Ted Gottfried moved to Santiago, Chile, in January to be production manager of Goodyear International, where he celebrated his fifteenth year with the firm in June. Most recently in Indonesia for three years, Ted has spent fourteen years abroad in seven countries. He and his French wife, Brigitte, are the parents of Camille, 7, and Philippe, 4.

George Gurney, visiting curator of the National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C., has produced an exhibition on architectural sculpture of the 1930s in America.

Richard C. Kostelanetz's art exhibit "Wordsand, 1967-78" is now on tour after opening at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, in September 1978. He wrote the catalogue of the same name for the exhibit. Richard may be reached through his publisher, at P.O. Box 73, Canal St., New York City 10013.

Julia Graham Lear is deputy director of Community Hospital Program, a \$30-million grant program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for the Georgetown Medical School in Washington, D.C., where she teaches "Women and Medicine." Coates Lear II is 10, Austin is 4, and Graham is 3. "Wish I saw more Brown women involved in women's movements," she writes. Julia is working to improve educational and employment opportunities for women.

Ann R. Leven left her position as treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in February and joined Chase Manhattan Bank

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in New York City as a senior corporate planning officer.

James R. Olsen, vice president-sales of Geyser Peak Winery, San Rafael, Calif., writes of his "invigorating family life with my wife, Sharon, a retail proprietor, and children Virginia, 14 (ballet), and Mike, 13 (rats and snails), in the superb California (Marin: I've got it all now) lifestyle. We mix this with solid Roman Catholicism to create a good sugar-acid balance."

Frances Gildea O'Neill and her husband, John, are parents of their first child, Honorah Celeste, born March 29. They live in Bethel, Conn., where Fran is running for re-election to the Bethel Planning and Zoning Commission. Fran has also left her job as a sales promotion manager for Data Control Systems and joined John in O'Neill Associates as a sales representative for electronics and instrumentation.

Donald B. Poulson is sales manager/North America for Cambridge University Press in New York City.

Robert Saquet and his family (Mart, 14, Robert, 12, Thomas, 10, and Jennifer, 6) live in a restored 175-year-old farmhouse in Mansfield, Mass. Bob is owner of Eggers Furniture Store in Middleboro, Mass., and is chairman of the Municipal Building Committee in Mansfield.

Anne Jacobson Schutte writes that she's received a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship to research printed vernacular religious literature in Italy in the academic year 1979-80. Her book on reformer Pier Paolo Vergerio won the Marraro Prize for Italian historical studies last year. She is an associate professor of history at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

Gordon N. Scott reports that life is "normal (?)." He is vice president of International Kearney Executive Search Group in Chicago and lives in Northbrook, Ill., with his family, which includes daughter Sloane, 14, and son Brooks, 11.

Arthur B. Shattuck is data processing manager at the *Hartford Courant*. He has been town chairman and town council member in East Hartford, but now he is devoting his time to tennis and his family: wife Marianne, and daughters Julie, 9, and Jennifer and Joanna, both 7, and son Jeremy, 2.

Susan Budnitz Sokoloff and her twin, Sandra Budnitz Mosk ('63 M.Ed.), ran in the Boston Marathon last April. Sandra lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., on the same street as Susan.

Patti Linder Teele is realizing a long-time goal by playing organ and conducting the choir for a church in Concord, Mass. She lives in Chelmsford, Mass.

Winslow J. Tweed is assistant professor of sociology at Penn State's Allentown campus. In January he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Temple University. He, his wife, Marie, and their children, Sarah, 6, and Amanda, 2, live in Germansville, Pa.

Margery Goddard Whiteman reports she is busy with family (Bailey, 8, and Stephen, 4), work, play, NASP, and Albany Planned Parenthood board volunteer activities.

63 Thomas E. Barnard is a senior systems engineer with Chesapeake Instrument Division, Gould Inc., in Glen Burnie, Md.

Gene Barth is vice president and general manager of Citicorp Venture Capital in San Francisco.

Paul M. Kiznesot has been named associate professor of chemistry at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga.

Dr. Richard N. Nelson is chief radiologist at Loris Community Hospital in Loris, S.C.

Val Guy Moreau (M.A.T.) has resigned as principal of the Portsmouth, R.I., high school and has been reassigned as a teacher.

64 John P. Harenski, San Diego, is executive director of the Health Systems Agency, an areawide health planning agency in San Diego and Imperial Counties in California.

Robert L. Landers is city editor of *The Register* in Torrington, Conn.

David A. Lovenheim, Brighton, N.Y., has joined the law firm of Harris, Beach, Wilcox, Rubin and Levey as a partner. From 1967 to 1968, he was administrative assistant to Congressman Frank Horton. He and his wife have two daughters.

Maureen Myers is a senior staff fellow in virology at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

Enid Rhodes Peschel has edited a book of essays, *Medicine and Literature*, which is being published this winter by the New York medical publishing house of Neale Watson Academic Publications. The book will contain essays by twenty-three scholars, including Mary Jean Green '65, Dr. Andrew E. Slaby, professor of psychiatry at Brown, and Enid Peschel. The introduction to the book is by Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino, president of the Catholic University of America. Enid lives in North Haven, Conn., with her husband, Dr. Richard E. Peschel, and their daughter, Colette, 4.

Michael S. Sorgen is legal adviser to the Oakland Unified School District in California and teaches a clinical course in education law and administration at Boalt School of Law at the University of California at Berkeley. His casebook treatise on law and education, *State, School and Family* (Matthew Bender & Co., second edition), was recently published. Carl T. Thomsen is a senior instructor with Satellite Business Systems in Reston, Va.

Douglas W. Webbink is deputy chief of the Federal Communications Commission's Office of Plans and Policy, Washington, D.C.

65 Margot Thomas Albertson, who recently completed her third year as an evening student at Western New England College School of Law, has been elected a note and comment editor of the *Law Review*. Elizabeth Rachel Albertson (initials intentional) was born June 17, 1978. Matt is 4, and Nick is 2. Her husband, Mike, is an associate professor of mathematics at Smith College. They live in Northampton, Mass.

James M. Barrett guided the Montclair, N.J., High School hockey team to a winning season last year; his predecessors had nine victories in three years.

R. Crist Berry is living in the Chicago area, and working as a training consultant for the McDonald Corp.

Albert Y. Bingham, Jr., reports that his family is doing well, and his trucking company survived Chicago's past winter and the

present fuel problems.

Joseph A. Boisse is director of the Temple University Libraries in Philadelphia.

Michael Bruce is working in marketing with Computervision Corp. He and his wife Rebecca, are living in Marblehead, Mass.

Roberta Slavit Carichner is a social worker and counselor in Tucson, Ariz.

Cynthia Neild Heldberg is director of financial aid and placement at the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine in Lewisburg, W. Va. She has been working on her master's program in educational administration at West Virginia College of Graduate Studies.

Dr. Barry Carl Kaufmann is practicing surgery and living in Tampa, Fla.

Maj. John S. Kinsman, USMC, is returning to the States in December after four years in Okinawa. He anticipates returning to operational flying after three years at a desk job.

Peter G. Kreidler has written a book entitled *Affair Prevention* that will be published by Macmillan in the spring of 1980. The book deals with the subject of extra-marital affairs.

Anna May Chmura Laby is an histologic technologist at Milford (Conn.) Hospital.

Terry Lukens and Ann Pierson Lukens '68 have moved to Bellevue, Wash. For five years Terry has been associated with the Seattle law firm of Karr, Tuttle, Koch, Campbell, Mawer & Morrow, where he specializes in commercial law. The couple has two children: Andrew, 9, and Christie, 5.

Gerald J. Michael is an engineer on the professional staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Thomas M. Mowrey is an anesthesiologist at the University of California Sacramento Medical Center, Davis, Calif.

William B. Rozell has been elected president of the Alaska Bar Association for 1980-81. He lives in Juneau.

Dr. Thomas J. Scaramella, a psychiatrist, has a private practice in Providence, in addition to being an assistant professor of psychiatry at Brown.

Rabbi Lawrence M. Silverman was honored by his congregation Beth Jacob of Plymouth, Mass., on June 8 for receiving the degree of doctor of Hebrew letters from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Richard True is a senior scientist at Litton Industries in San Carlos, Calif. He lives in Sunnyvale.

Helen Strauss Vanderburgh is an RN, working with cancer patients at Baltimore County General Hospital. Her husband, Lawrence, is a realty specialist for the General Services Administration in Washington. They live in Columbia, Md.

Terry Walsh, Atlanta, is president-elect of the Younger Lawyers Section, State Bar of Georgia. He is a trial attorney and partner in the firm of Alston, Miller & Gaines. Terry had served on the executive council of the Younger Lawyers Section for the past two years and last year served as co-chairman of the Atlanta Bar Indigent Programs Committee.

66 Dr. J. Woodman Bobb is in private practice as a dentist in Mammoth Lakes, Calif.

John A. DeLuca has been appointed a liaison scientist at the General Electric Research and Development Center in Schenectady, N.Y. John is the author of ten technical papers and is the holder of three patents. He and his wife, Elaine, and their son, Alexander, live in Burnt Hills, N.Y.

Lois Avins Glassberg and her husband, Ralph, report the birth of their son, Jeffrey, on July 10. Daughters Andrea and Amy are 9 and 7, respectively. Lois writes that she has opened an interior design business, L.G. Interiors, after studying at the New York School of Interior Design. "Have begun construction on our new house at 18 Sunset Hill Drive on Staten Island, which we hope to move into by December. Also, have given up my substitute teaching to lavish my time on Jeffrey."

Douglas R. Gortner has been named assistant manager of Vermont National Bank in Woodstock, Vt. He and his wife, Lynette, live in Norwich, Vt.

William Kontes, Vineland, N.J., writes that he appreciated our inserting an item about him in the June class notes. "However, I wish you had knot because my kname is knot Knotes." Our apologies.

J. Andrew Padden III received his M.B.A. degree at Pepperdine University of Los Angeles in March and is national manager of sales administration with Chicopee, Inc., in New Brunswick, N.J.

Stephen C. Williams is trust investment officer at Durfee Trust Co., Fall River, Mass.

Lawrence J. Woods has been appointed advertising/promotion/production manager of *Choice* in Middletown, Conn. He had been social sciences editor of *Choice*, a publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Assn.

67 William C. Adams has been appointed assistant vice president of financial planning and analysis by the New York Stock Exchange. He has an M.B.A. from Harvard and lives with his wife and two children in North Providence, N.J.

Dr. Christopher P. Bell and his wife, Karen, report the birth of their first child, Robin Elizabeth, on July 3. Christopher has been selected for an Air Force residency in aerospace medicine. In connection with that appointment, he is attending the Harvard School of Public Health.

Leticia Anne Peplau has been promoted to associate professor of social psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Kathryn A. Shibley, Arlington, Va., and her husband, Paul Francis, have adopted a daughter, Lisa Kathryn Francis, born in February.

William D. Turner is a principal with McKinsey & Co., Inc., New York City.

Mitchell H. Vigeveno is a general agent for Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. in Denver, Colo.

S. Chandler Visser is an assistant district attorney in San Francisco.

68 William D. Gibson has been elected a credit review officer for Citizens Bank of Providence.

Paul C. Hans is assistant treasurer of Arvin Industries, Inc., in Columbus, Ind.

Theodore Hersch is owner and manager of

Sandalmakers in San Francisco.

George C. Hyde, Jr. has been named vice president/general manager of WLQA-FM in Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of the Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., which he has been with since 1965. George is completing work on his master's degree in business administration at York College in Pennsylvania. He and Kathleen have one son, Douglas.

Katherine Walker Keane has been appointed assistant counsel in the legal department at Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. in Hartford. She and her husband, John, live in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Ann Pierson Lukens and Terry Lukens (see '65) have moved to a new home at 10926 S.E. 26th, Bellevue, Wash. 98004. The couple has two children: Andrew, 9, and Christie, 5.

69 Bobby Clark, who had been assistant director of the Brown News Bureau and editor of the University's *Weekly Bulletin*, has left Brown to become director of public information and publications at Wesleyan University. Under Bobby's direction during the past four years, the *Weekly Bulletin* won a number of national awards.

Diane Dildude has graduated from the U.S. Air Force aircraft maintenance officer course at Chanute AFB, Ind. She is assigned to Castle AFB, Calif., for duty with a unit of the Aerospace Defense Command.

Judy Coe Homeyer and her husband, Bruce (see '60), are now living in Barrington, Ill., with their daughters, Elizabeth, 16, Carolyn, 15, and Nancy, 11.

Howard W. Johnson, Merrimack, N.H., has been named manager of office automation product marketing at Honeywell's Small/Medium Information Systems Division in Billerica, Mass.

Marc Kohler and his Puppet Workshop were part of the Saturday morning children's series at the University of Rhode Island this past summer.

Roger Lintlop is vice-president of the brokerage firm of Richard N. Goldman & Co., San Francisco. He and his wife, Cathy, and two children live in San Anselmo, Calif.

David Parker and Ronnie Beth Weiss were married in May in New Rochelle, N.Y. David is associated with the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom in New York City.

Daniel Prentiss is chief legal counsel of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.

Dr. Joan M. Ruffle has joined the faculty of The Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine at the Hershey (Pa.) Medical Center as assistant professor of anesthesia.

Thomas C. Smith and his wife, of New Orleans, report the birth of a daughter in June. Thomas is a professor of linguistics at Tulane University.

Frank A. "Skip" Tucker and his wife, Gayle, report the birth of their first child, Sarah Anne, on May 15. Skip is manager of industrial international sales for General Electric Co. in Fitchburg, Mass.

70 Margaret Genovese has left her position as director of marketing for the Houston Grand Opera to become director of planning and community relations for the Canadian Opera Co. in Toronto. Her address: 89 McCaul St., Apt. 714, Toronto,

Ontario, Canada M5T 2X3.

Steve Hochstadt and his wife, Elizabeth Tobin, have been appointed to the history department at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. They teach modern European and Russian history.

Dr. Douglas R. Howard has completed a residency at George Washington Hospital in orthopedic surgery and is now a fellow in pediatric orthopedics at the Floating Hospital of the New England Medical Center in Boston.

Gordon E. "Casey" Jones, Jr., reports that he is married and has two children, Tyler, 10, and Abby, 2. He is vice president of The Holly Homes Company, Inc. He and his family live in Tacoma, Wash.



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Russell W. Krey, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, is a financial analyst with the Bumble Bee tuna cannery in Puerto Rico.

Janice Kruger is a first-year student at Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, N.H.

Susan M. Lebach and Joseph Lee Rosenbloom III were married June 24 in Falmouth, Mass. Susan is a lecturer in English as a second language at Boston University.

Susan Sabina is an attorney with the Department of Consumer Affairs in New South Wales, Australia.

Robert A. Walk is materials manager with Ottawa Truck, a division of Gult & Western Industries, in Ottawa, Kans.

71 *Richard Lee Abbott* is a boatbuilder with Abbott Viewing Systems, South Lancaster, Mass.

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Rebecca G. Barnes is an architectural designer planner with The Conservation Co in Seattle.

Robert P. Davis and his wife, Katharine Pietsch Davis (Wheaton '70), are living in Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Mary Ruddell Deal was graduated from the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio in June and is doing a pediatrics residency at Syracuse (N.Y.) Medical Center.

Robert G. Flanders, Jr., has been elected a partner in the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell.

Dr. Patricia L. Gerbarg has joined the psychiatric staff at Newton-Wellesley (Mass.) Hospital. She is a graduate of Harvard Medical School and a resident of Waltham, Mass.

Angie Goldstein received her master's in public administration from North Carolina State University in May. She is serving on the staff of North Carolina's governor, James B. Hunt, Jr., in Raleigh.

Elie Hirschfeld, a former associate in the New York City law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, last January joined his father in the real estate construction, management, and development business and is now president of the Vertical Club Corporation. A new sport-complex concept, the Vertical Club will be an exclusive private country club built on a vertical scale in Manhattan. The complex is situated one block from Bloomingdale's. The completed building will be comparable in height to a twenty-story conventional structure. Elie is president of the board of governors of the club, a group that includes Frank Gifford of ABC-TV, George Plimpton, and Bill Talbert, director of the U.S. Open. The club is the result of four years of planning by Elie and his father. It will feature six squash courts, eight tennis courts, and three racquetball courts. The \$8-million structure will also feature the largest spectator viewing area for squash in North America, with accommodations for more than 1,000 persons. Early last summer, Elie signed Angela Smith, the number-three-ranked women's squash player in the world, to a six-figure contract as the club's resident professional.

Douglas A. Jones and Katherine Berlowe were married March 25 in Woodbridge, Conn., and are living in New York City. Douglas is a production editor at Appleton-Century-Crofts there.

Lt. Comdr. George A. Kent is assigned to the USS *Tecumseh*. He and his wife, Mary Louise, make their home in Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Walter H. Kuhnien and Betteanne Mitchell were married April 6 in Worcester, Mass. Walter is a resident in radiology at the College of Dentistry and Medicine, Newark, N.J., and they are living in Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

Dr. John W. Kulig is an assistant professor of pediatrics at Tufts University School of Medicine and serves as chief of adolescent medicine in the department of pediatrics at the School of Medicine as well as chief of adolescent medicine in the department of pediatrics at the New England Medical Center Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Richard B. Lacki and Roberta Williams were married in Buffalo, N.Y., on June 30. Richard is an emergency room physician at St. Joseph Intercommunity Hospital in

Cheektowaga, N.Y. His wife is a nurse on the staff of Buffalo General Hospital.

Jeffrey L. Meikle is an assistant professor of English and American studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

James L. Nolan left Providence in September and is now an air quality scientist with URS Co. in Seattle. His home address: 10423 17th Ave. N.E., Seattle 98125.

Nancy E. Nowak is a seventh- and eighth-grade science teacher at Nathan Bishop Middle School, Providence.

E. Paul Sorensen is a research engineer with the Providence firm of Hibbitt & Karlsson.

Christopher A. Strong and *Barbara Bridges Strong* report the birth of a son, Frederick Augustus Strong IV, on May 31. Chris is employed at Sergeant and Lundy, Engineers, in Chicago. He is designing a fossil-fired power station in Louisiana.

Stephen L. Thompson and his wife, Karen, report the birth of their second child, Brad Stephen, in February. Their daughter, Bonnie Amy, was born in August 1977. The family lives in Smithfield, R.I. Steve has been working as a reference librarian in Brown's Rockefeller Library since September 1977.

Robert A. Vigorita, a supervisor with Phoenix Equity Planning Corp. in Providence, has been selected for membership in the Golden Scale Council. The Council is sponsored nationally by the Boston-based Putnam Investment Management organization. Robert is president of the Providence Jaycees.

Steven James Weinstein and *Sydna Carole Bremmer* were married May 27 in Long Beach, N.J., and are living in Waltham, Mass. Steven is an associate with the law firm of Riemer and Braunstein in Boston.

Howard B. Wescott (Ph.D., '65 A.M.), assistant professor of Spanish at the State University College at Fredonia, N.Y., received a summer study grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

72 *Walter Drew* (Sc.M) has moved to Derby, England, to assume a new position as a stress engineer with the Aero Division of Rolls-Royce, Ltd.

Dr. Rose H. Goldman has finished her residency in internal medicine at Waterbury Hospital and is now in a program in environmental and occupational medicine at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Sally Lerman Gopen (M.A.T.), a 1971 graduate of Brandeis, was graduated from the New England School of Law in June. She lives in Melrose, Mass.

Everett H. Hoagland III, an associate professor at Southeastern Massachusetts University, writes a weekly column, "Quiet as It's Kept," in the *Standard-Times* of New Bedford, Mass.

John Mark Holod and *Carolyn Elizabeth Hildrup* were married in Fredericksburg, Va., in May, and are now living in Fairfax, Va., where John is food-service director of the Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital in Arlington.

John L. Jaworski has completed his seventh year of teaching and coaching at Bishop Fenwick High School in Peabody, Mass. Besides being a social science teacher and chairman of the Christian studies depart-

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Books

compiled by Shyla Spear of the BAM staff

Recent and readable books by Brown alumni

Alec Benn '39, *The 27 Most Common Mistakes in Advertising*. AMACOM, \$12.95. For the advertising buyer this book is a basic buying guide to advertising. Executives and small business owners alike can learn from his book how ad agencies operate, how to get the most from every ad, how to choose the medium in which to advertise, and how to evaluate what your ad did for you. For each of the twenty-seven mistakes the author offers the positive suggestions that will help even a beginner avoid the pitfalls of ordering, using, and paying for advertising.

William E. O'Connor '42, *An Introduction to Airline Economics*, Praeger. For anyone interested in the system that led to deregulation of the airlines, this book is a mass of information. The future of the airline industry is explored and many insights into the changes foreseen by the experts in airline passenger service and cargo service are included. Fly and drive may someday mean driving aboard an airplane and deplaning, car and all, at your destination.

Irving H. Bartlett '49 A.M., '52 Ph.D., *Daniel Webster*, Norton, \$12.95. The biography explains Webster in terms of the powerful positive and negative images that he projected for nineteenth-century Americans. The difficult task of revealing the real Daniel Webster from behind the mask of the political, legal, and public Daniel makes clear why many felt this man of patriotism, nationalism, inordinate ambition, self-indulgence, and spendthrift habits deserved both the appellations "God-like" and "Black Dan."

Jean Abbott '50, *Classroom Strategies to Aid the Disabled Learner*, Educators Publishing Service. The practical side of teaching secondary and middle-school children who are disabled (not slow) learners is becoming each teacher's task, and Jean Abbott gives concrete advice on ways to help children with each of the different types of disabilities. This book can also be used by parents to learn how to help their own child.

Richard Nason '50, *A Modern Dunciad*, The Smith, \$4. If you thought poetry was dead, or gone to monosyllabic unstructured meaningless words, here is the enjoyable, readable answer: no, it's not dead. Twentieth-century man in the person of Richard Nason has proved that we can write poetry,

as he has risen to the challenge to write in iambic pentameters with the best of results: poetry that is immediately understandable, and fun. Taking his cue from Pope's *Dunciad*, he examines the modern dunces of poetry and holds up to ridicule those who arrive at their poetry by copying restaurant menus and by dropping words out of prose statements until not even the author could reconstruct the original words or tell what the random words mean.

Phillip J. Baram '59, *The Department of State in the Middle East, 1919-1945*, University of Pennsylvania Press, \$27.50. Using recently declassified files of departmental correspondence and plans as well as other sources, the author puts together the picture of American involvement in the Middle East and traces the changes in policy, personnel, and foreign powers' activities and influences on the nations that make up the area. Far from being a latecomer, the U.S. State Department has been active in the years since 1919 after it sought an entrée into the area. After attaining great-power status at the risk of alienating its wartime allies, it then set up its hegemony in the Middle East. The U.S., says the author, has helped to shape all the present-day situations in that region.

Emily Arnold McCully '61, '64 A.M., illustrator, *Where Wild Willie* by Arnold Adoff, Harper & Row, \$6.95. Emily McCully's illustrations for this poem-chant are as exuberant as childhood itself. Done in three colors, the pictures follow Wild Willie through her day as she leaps, clowns, hides, and explores. For ages 4-8.

Laurence D. Hoffmann '64 and Michael Orkin, *Finite Mathematics with Applications*, McGraw-Hill, \$14.50. This book is written for the student interested in preparing for more specialized quantitative courses in the social sciences. It is applications oriented and its topics have been chosen for utility rather than theoretical interest. The basic areas covered are linear analysis and probability and statistics, and it contains a chapter on finance.

Bartholomew Gill (Mark McGarrity '66), *McGarr on the Cliffs of Moher*, Scribner's, \$8.95. Another of the fine series of mysteries featuring Chief Inspector McGarr, Ireland, and the Irish troubles. The necessary diffi-

culty of writing about the IRA and writers is well handled. Throughout the book, the pace, tone, and characterization come up to the best standards of detective fiction. If you read the first two McGarr mysteries you won't voluntarily miss this one.

Richard Slotkin '67 Ph.D. and **James K. Folsom**, *So Dreadful A Judgment: Puritan Responses to King Philip's War 1676-1677*, Wesleyan University Press, \$6.95. The original texts by Increase Mather, Benjamin Tompson, Thomas Wheeler, Samuel Nowell, Mary Rowlandson, and Benjamin Church are gathered together and introduced by the authors to illustrate the outlines of myth-making. The texts arose from a need for self-explanation, justification, and evaluation, which the war necessitated. "Cultures do not need to develop elaborate ideological rationales for their social arrangements until something calls those arrangements into question . . . the narratives of myth define new situations."

Nancy Lighthall '68 A.M., Pamela Stenmark, and **Horst Abraham**, *Skiing for Women*, ETC Publication, \$4.95. More and more women are taking up skiing, and need advice just for them. This book covers how to purchase equipment (the latest tad is not always the best), how to fall and how to get in shape, and offers advice on both cross-country and downhill skiing. The last chapter helps to create a pleasant feeling of camaraderie with advice on courtesies and kindness on the ski slopes.

Burton M. Leiser '68 Ph.D., *Liberty, Justice, and Morals. Contemporary Value Conflicts*, Macmillan, \$6.95. The major areas of conflict in the contemporary world — such as homosexuality, contraception and abortion, censorship, pornography, criminal punishment, truth, fraud, and business ethics, affirmative action and reverse discrimination, civil disobedience, terrorism, and guerrilla warfare — are examined to resolve whether, while preserving personal liberties, society's moral standards and our legal system and its principles can be maintained

ment, he has been coaching the boys' varsity basketball team that qualified for the state tournament for the fourth time in six years. This past year the team made it to the state sectional finals.

Jeffrey A. Jones and Catherine Ann Reising were married on April 7 in Peoria, Ill., and are living in Arlington, Va. Jeffrey is an electrical engineer for Crystal City, Washington, D.C.

Harvey R. Kornberg (A.M., Ph.D.), associate professor of political science at Rider College, has received the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. He lives in Princeton.

Deborah L. Laufer (A.M.) and Michael E. Ferraro were married in Manning Chapel in August. Deborah is a senior research associate at the Massachusetts Health Data Consortium, Inc., in Waltham, Mass.

Dr. Martin J. Luftman reports that a son, Brian Aaron, was born December 15 to him and his wife, Virginia. Martin is doing a residency in plastic surgery at the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo.

Guy W. Marszalek and Mary M. Twomey were married January 13 in Wollaston, Mass., and are living in Quincy. Guy is an actuary for the Massachusetts Division of Insurance in Boston. His wife is a nurse at New England Medical Center in Boston.

Dr. John W. Pearson is a fellow in cardiovascular surgery at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

Craig B. Plimney and Jamie Lynn Anderson were married in Skaneateles, N.Y., on June 9. *Louis S. Barnes II* '71 and *David D. Hatfield* '76 were attendants. Craig is a salesman of ski equipment for Salomon North America. They are living in Skaneateles.

Lucy E. Richardson is working in Washington, D.C., as Asia program officer of the Overseas Education Fund.

Lauren A. Stiles (A.M.) and Julie A. Griffin were married at Cornell University on June 2. They are living in Ithaca. Lauren is associate librarian at Cortland State University College, and Julie is a government documents librarian at Cornell.

Mary Elizabeth Pereira Wolfson and *Dr. Donn Alan Wolfson* (see '73) report the birth of their first child, Stephen Manuel, on December 31. They are living in Shaker Heights, Ohio.

73 *Dr. Christopher C. Badger* and Elizabeth Ann Vallee were married in Newport, R.I., on June 29. Christopher is a member of the staff of Miriam Hospital.

Richard E. Blacher is a corporate market analyst with The Stanley Works in New Britain, Conn.

Dr. Adrienne L. Butler is on the staff of the Martinez (Calif.) Veterans Administration Hospital.

David E. Casker reports that on Aug. 1 he began a two-year stint as an English teacher at the John F. Kennedy School in Berlin, Germany. "It's an exciting opportunity in so many ways," he writes. "It's great for personal and professional growth, but the problem of leaving behind everyone and everything that's familiar tinged the trip with a little nostalgia and uncertainty." David adds that 50 percent of the students are German nationals, 45 percent are Americans,

and that 5 percent are a variety of other nationalities. He had been teaching at Cheltenham High just outside Philadelphia and for the past two years had been president of the Philadelphia chapter of Children's International Summer Villages, as well as a trustee of the national organization.

Delbert M. Draper III is an attorney in Salt Lake City.

Barbara Jeremiah Gardner and her husband, *Blair* (see '74), report the birth of their first child, a daughter, Rachael Leora, on April 18. Barbara is an attorney in the legal department of the Aluminum Co. of America in Pittsburgh.

Howard N. Gould has opened his own law office at 48 Main St., Old Saybrook, Conn.

Susan Gunst and *Dr. Charles Taliencio* were married on June 9 in Bound Brook, N.J., and are living in Rochester, Minn. Susan had been a student at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

Kris Henzelman (A.B., A.M.) and *Kathy Ellen Kleinbard* were married June 3 in New York City, where they are now living. Kris is an associate in the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine, and Moore.

Marilyn Gray Higgins and *Alan Scholes* were married on April 17 in Glasgow, Scotland, where they are living. Marilyn is with William Gillespie and Partners, a private planning consultancy.

Bruce Macdonald reports that, contrary to the class note that appeared recently in the BAM, he is not going around the world. He is, however, the director of information services at Albert J. Schiff Associates, Inc., Stamford, Conn. He joins his classmate, *Jack Broesanle*, who is vice president and actuary at Albert J. Schiff.

Gail Mitchell Matthews received her J.D. degree from Columbia University School of Law in May. She is associated with Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll, a Philadelphia law firm. Her husband is *Dr. George E. Matthews* (see '75).

Kevin Morley is recreation director for the Madison County Recreation Commission in Marshall, N.C.

Lawrence C. Moss is an associate with the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, in New York City.

Barbara L. Powell, a designer of knits and evening wear, is president of Cenci, Inc., in New York City.

Carol Ann Yacovone (M.A.T.) received a J.D. degree from Suffolk University Law School this year.

Dr. Donn Alan Wolfson ('76 M.D.) and *Mary Elizabeth Pereira Wolfson* ('72) report the birth of their first child, Stephen Manuel, on December 31. Donn holds a pulmonary fellowship at Cleveland (Ohio) Metropolitan General Hospital.

Louise H. Woods ('75 A.M.) and *Capt. David L. Eaton*, USA, were married June 2 in Baltimore and are living in Lawton, Okla., where Captain Eaton is stationed at Fort Sill.

74 The class has elected the following officers: *Neil Kiehy*, president; *Maureen McConaghy*, vice president; *Gail Costa*, secretary; and *Bernard J. Buonanno*, treasurer.

Dr. Gregory F. Buncom and *Deborah Sisson* (see '76) were married June 9 in Provi-

dence with *Ann W. Gifford* '76 serving as maid of honor and *John A. Egelhofer* as soloist. Gregory is a resident in family medicine at Pawtucket Memorial Hospital.

Blair M. Gardner and his wife, *Barbara Jeremiah Gardner* (see '73), report the birth of a daughter, Rachael Leora, on April 18. Blair has joined the Pittsburgh law firm of Rose, Schmidt, Dixon, Hasley, Whyte & Hardesty, where he is an associate specializing in environmental litigation and federal administrative law.

Candace Heald has been appointed assistant curator at the Rhode Island Historical Society. After receiving her M.A. in American history and museum studies at the University of Delaware, Candace served as an intern at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, where she assisted in the preparation of "France Views America, 1765-1815," an exhibition funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. She has been with the Rhode Island Historical Society since 1978. She lives in Rumford.

Richard Dana James received his Ph.D. in May from Johns Hopkins University.

Michael B. King, Hanover, N.H., is a state representative in the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Dr. Glenn G. Marnelli is a resident in general surgery at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore.

David B. Neumeier is a staff attorney with Rhode Island Legal Services in Providence.

Dr. Thomas J. Peltzer received his D.M.D. degree in May from the School of Dental Medicine at the University of Connecticut in Farmington.

Lynn A. Rankin is a business and legal affairs reporter with the *Wilmington* (Del.) *News-Journal*.

Dr. David O. Ranz has completed a year of medical residency at Northwestern University in Chicago, and has joined Emergency Medical Services Associates, based in Miami, Fla., and is practicing emergency medicine at Martin Memorial Hospital in Stuart, Fla.

Peter J. Rotelli is now associated with the Providence law firm of Roberts, Carroll, Feldstein & Tucker.

Emily F. Shapiro, an attorney, is a legislative analyst for the Minnesota House of Representatives in St. Paul.

Dr. David A. Sorber received his M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in June, graduating with academic distinction. He is doing his residency in internal medicine at the University of Wisconsin Hospital, Madison.

Carey H. Timbrell and his wife report the birth of a daughter, Margaret Dohme, on April 18. Carey is attending Stanford Business School.

Henry Hudson Tolbert (Ph.D.) and *Juanita Bertha Hart* were married in May and are living at 304 Gregory Pl., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Christopher Yut Tow has been named assistant counsel (elections) to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee by Senator Claiborne Pell. Chris earned his law degree from Boston College in 1977 and had served as an enforcement attorney for the Federal Elections Commission in Washington, D.C. His father is *Yat K. Tow* '41.

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Physician and soprano on the China tour

JANET SCHAFFEL '76, '79 M.D.

By Susan Heitman

Janet Schaffel '76, '79 M.D. says she probably wouldn't have believed it if she hadn't seen it for herself.

In China with the Brown University Chorus this summer, she was watching a thyroidectomy being performed in the operating room of a Shanghai hospital. The woman patient had no anesthesia other than a single acupuncture needle in her hand. Throughout the operation she was awake and alert; at the end she sat up, got off the table and into a wheelchair, and came over and talked to Janet and the other Chorus members.

"I believe that acupuncture and other 'unexplained' forms of treatment work because the patient's mind is prepared to accept them," says Janet, who began a four-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern University Hospital the day after she returned from the Chorus tour. "After being in China, I'm convinced that if only the Western mind could be conditioned to accept acupuncture, it would be a great aid for obstetric anesthesia, because there is no toxicity. However, I'm not sure this could happen."

Janet received an Sc.B in biology from Brown in 1976 and an M.D. in 1979, just a week before the Brown Chorus left for its month-long tour of China and Romania. Although she had sung with the Chorus for four years as an undergraduate, she had to drop out once she began medical school because it was too time-consuming. She had, however, kept her voice in shape by taking voice lessons and singing with the Providence Singers, a local community chorus. So when she was invited to go along on the Brown tour — as "physician and soprano" — she quickly accepted, even though it meant convincing Northwestern to let her begin her residency ten days late.

"The opportunity to visit China before the Holiday Inns and McDonalds take over, and also before Americans lose the privilege of traveling there, was too good to pass up," she says. And now that she is back and settled into her routine at the hospital, she remains impressed by the experience.

For example: "The scenery was chilling. It was seeing *National Geographic* come alive outside the bus window, peasants actually working rice paddies in painted straw hats, water buffalo resting in the Yellow River, trying to escape the oppressive Canton weather, and the mammoth squares, buildings, streets, and palaces in Peking."

Or: "I was struck by the potential



Janet Schaffel takes her turn being photographed at the Great Wall (see September BAM)

John Toraste

strength of this country with one quarter of the world's population, efficient, effective methods of spreading propaganda, impressive self-discipline, and the recent rapid move toward modernization. It may soon alter world politics in an unpredictable fashion."

But most strongly, she was impressed by the Chinese approach to health care. "Their public-health measures far surpassed anything in the United States," she says. "For example, they have had trouble with a parasitic epidemic disease called schistosomiasis. This parasite spends part of its life cycle in snails, which live in fresh water. The Chinese have systematically drained the rivers and rice paddies, killed the snails, and virtually eliminated schistosomiasis. They also have campaigns for handwashing and general cleanliness, using billboards and 'healthmobiles,' which drive around the streets broadcasting health messages."

She also observed a concentration on preventive medicine and the extensive use of paramedics, all measures that work to improve the health of the population at a cost much lower than that of the complicated techniques, specialized equipment, and highly-trained "superspecialists" favored by the American medical system.

"In the communes they have people they call 'barefoot doctors,'" she says, "people who are regular workers but who have volunteered to take some medical training. They treat colds, cuts, bruises, and other such simple medical matters. When they find a case they can't handle, they refer it to the central commune hospital, where there are physicians. But the people rely mainly on these barefoot doctors, or paramedics, for their routine health care."

Perhaps most surprising was the Chinese approach to population control. "It's just incredible," Janet says. "The state mandates that a man can't marry until he is twenty-six, and a woman until she is twenty-five. Then three years later they can have one child, and three years after that, another. And that's all. The incredible thing is, it works. People actually do it. They seem to use a lot of oral contraceptives. Also there are no unwed mothers — at least that's what I was told by our guides. They just giggled when I mentioned it, as if such a thing were not possible."

In her role as "tour doctor," Janet ministered to whatever ailments Chorus members developed on the tour, which for the most part were minor. "We went through a lot of Lomotil [a medication for stomach ailments] and antihistamines," she says. "I also brought along things like a thermometer, stethoscope, cough medicine, and bandages. Which is just as well, because the only pharmacy I saw in China sold herbs."

The only incident approaching a serious illness occurred in Peking when one of the Chorus members developed a 104½° fever. "I took him to a clinic in the complex where



Janet (above, in China) is now a member of the Chicago Chamber Choir

we were staying," she says. "When we got there, we had to wait for the doctor to finish putting in needles for one patient, and there was another man sitting there with needles all over the side of his face and neck."

"But the doctor ordered the very same tests I would have ordered. Things were done slightly differently — he took blood from the ear rather than from the arm or finger, for example — and there were no disposable instruments at all. Tongue blades were metal, and they had no disposable needles or syringes." The ailment was diagnosed, an antibiotic prescribed, and Janet and her "patient" went on with the tour.

Pharmacies that sell herbs and patients sitting in clinic waiting rooms with a face full of needles sometimes seem pretty far away now that Janet is in the midst of the first year of her residency. She gets to work at 6:30 every morning, and stays at the hospital until 7 at night. Every fourth night she is on call, which means she sleeps (when she gets the chance) in the hospital and is available to respond to emergencies and to prepare patients for the next morning's surgery. Also, because she is the only first-year student on her service, she gets called in a lot on weekends.

"But I love it," she says. "It's doing doctor work, things that I enjoy. That, plus the fact that I'm usually moving around, are what make it possible to stay awake for thirty-six hours at a stretch when I'm on call."

She lives in a university-owned apartment that is attached to the hospital, so she doesn't have far to go when she does go home. That was also helpful when she arrived late at night — after a sixteen-hour flight from Bucharest — the day before she was to start her residency, only to find that

none of her clothes or medical equipment had been delivered as scheduled. "I opened the door to an empty apartment," she says. "Finally a janitor found me some sheets and towels, and I took the drapes off the windows and used them as a blanket. And I was at work at 7:15 the next morning."

Despite her schedule, Janet has no intention of giving up her interest in singing. Just before Labor Day she auditioned for and was accepted into the Chicago Chamber Choir, a semi-professional choir of forty members, which gives four concerts a year in the Chicago area. "As soon as I was accepted I went back to the hospital and rearranged my schedule so I could attend rehearsals," she says. "We are singing Verdi's *Attila* this fall, Handel's *Messiah* at Christmas, four Bach cantatas in the spring, and a concert of Monteverdi and Schubert in the summer. I'm very pleased. It's one of the best four or five choral groups in Chicago."

Janet was not as impressed with the music of China as she was with its medicine. "Chinese music is, well, interesting," she says with a laugh. "I guess my ear is just not attuned to it. Also, though they were technically brilliant, Chinese choruses performed with no emotion, very strict, very straight. I found it difficult to respond to. And there was a lot of repetition. For example, in each city we visited, a Chinese chorus would sing for us. At some point in every concert, the leader would turn to the audience and say something like, 'For our American friends, we will play this song prepared especially for them.' We always knew what it would be: 'Do Re Mi' from *The Sound of Music*."

"All their songs are very political. When our guides read the translations of some of our music, they kept asking, 'What does it mean?' Of course, most of it didn't mean anything, not in the sense they were looking for."

"Actually, in some ways I'm disappointed about my understanding of the country. Because of the language barrier, the busy schedule, the group experience, and the limitation of sources to trained patriotic guides, the experience was more like a visit to a museum than a personal one-on-one with the Chinese. But I feel very lucky to have gone."

Susan Heitman is director of the Brown News Bureau.

CLASSES *continued*

Dr. Bruce M. Leslie and Dr. Nancy Tarbell were married June 16 in Binghamton, N.Y., with Dr. Kenneth D. Polivy, Linda Grossman Polivy, Michael D. Balaban, and Carol Horvat Kominski '66 in attendance. Bruce is a surgical resident at Tufts New England Medical Center in Boston, and his wife is an intern at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. They are living in Newton, Mass.

Thomas D. Zara and Mary W. Borne were married in June in Greenwich, Conn., and are living in Stamford. Thomas is an account executive with Dancer, Fitzgerald and Sample, Inc., an advertising agency in New York City.

75 Sergio L. Amato (A.M.), who also holds a master's degree in economics from the London School of Economics, is studying in a training program with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City. He plans to return to Toronto in 1980 to resume his position with the corporate finance department of J.P. Morgan of Canada, Ltd.

Dr. Baer Max Ackerman is a medical resident at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

Carol Baffi and John M. Dugan were married at Fairfield University in January. They are living in Philadelphia, where Carol is employed by the admissions office of the University of Pennsylvania, and John is attending medical school there.

Martin H. Epstein is deputy director of the Division of Concessions with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

Abby A. Everson is working in San Francisco as department sales manager of The Emporium.

Lavinia G. Gadsden is a department manager with Saks Fifth Avenue, in Chevy Chase, Md.

Dr. Joseph D. Gaspari and Ann Evans Slate were married on June 9 in Austin, Texas, and are living in Norwalk, Conn. Joseph is a resident at Yale University Medical School.

Dr. Christine A. Gleason and Dr. Peter Kahrilas (Yale '75) were married May 26 in Canandaigua, N.Y., and are living in South Euclid, Ohio. She is a resident in pediatrics at Case Western Reserve Hospital, where Peter serves as a resident in internal medicine.

Dr. James J. Guanci ('78 M.D.) and Rosemary Therese McElroy were married April 21 and are living in Seattle, Wash. James is a resident in internal medicine at the University of Washington.

Robert W. Hahn reports that he is "working on blues guitar and hang-gliding with an occasional time out to finish my thesis on environmental economics at Cal Tech in beautiful downtown Pasadena."

Paul Hanson is a financial analyst with Exxon Corp. in New York City. He was a June graduate of the Harvard Business School.

Michele Jayne Hill and Charles A. Berkley '77 were married in Bridgeport, Conn., on February 10, and are living in Providence.

Thomas Anthony Kavanan and Jan Eileen DeTurk were married June 9 in Garden City, N.Y. Thomas is a corporate

management trainee with Central Steel & Wire Co. in Chicago.

Robert B. Kelly and Frances Perno were married June 23 in West Haven, Conn.

Dr. Stephen W. Kotler was awarded his M.D. degree from the New York University School of Medicine last June. He is in a flexible internship program at Overlook Hospital in Summit, N.J., and will begin an ophthalmology residency at the New York University Bellevue Hospital Center in July 1980.

David R. Krimm for the past two years has been business manager of the Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation in New York City. Starting this fall, however, he is working for his master's degree in public and private management at the Yale School of Organization and Management.

Jean Lahage received her M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1978 and is an associate consultant at Data Resources in Chicago.

Dr. George Edmead Matthews received his M.D. degree from Cornell University School of Medicine in New York City in May. He is a resident at the Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. His wife is Gail Mitchell Matthews (see '73).

Diane Kicke Melton and her husband, Craig, are living in Atlanta, Ga. She is an actuarial assistant with Johnson & Higgins, and Craig is vice president of Restaurant Recruiters.

Joan Y. Reece is a fourth-year medical student at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Dr. Stephen Gary Sackel received his M.D. degree from Tufts University School of Medicine in May. He is serving an internship at the Albany (N.Y.) Medical Center.

Amy Joan Sauber and Barry Keith Herman were married in June in Providence. They are living in Boston, where Barry is a medical student at Tufts. Amy retains her maiden name.

Judson Peter Saviskas and Christine Begole were married on May 26 in Old Greenwich, Conn., and are living in New York City. Christine, who keeps her maiden name, is editor of the *Hi-Fi Stereo Buyers Guide*. Judson is an account manager at Compton Advertising Inc., in New York City.

Janet Sharistanian (Ph.D.) has been appointed director of the Research Institute on Women at the University of Kansas, where she has been an associate professor of English since 1977.

Ronald Keith Skinner and Carol Ann Hofacker were married January 19 in North Arlington, N.J. Edgar R. Hopkins and William C. Oris served as ushers. Both Ronald and Carol work for the Prudential Insurance Company. They live in Summit, N.J.

Catherine C. Sleicher has been named group director of education and research for the American College of Emergency Physicians, which has headquarters in Lansing, Mich. She and her husband, Ron Fisher, live in East Lansing.

Howard Sobel and Ilene Smith were married June 3 and are living in New York City. Howard is an associate with the Manhattan law firm of Kramer Lowenstein.

Pamela M. Stratton and Alex Hutchinson were married June 9 in Schenectady, N.Y., with Mark Mauro, Craig Seymour '74, and Sarah Stratton '78 attending. Pamela is with

the Ford Printing Co. in Chicago, and Alex is an assistant to the president of Blue Cross-Blue Shield in Chicago.

Gary T. Tashjian, Arlington, Texas, is senior analyst for American Airlines at the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport.

Dr. Martha Allen Zeiger received her M.D. degree in May from the University of Vermont College of Medicine.

76 William P. Barbooseh, a May graduate of the Columbia University School of Law and a resident of Dix Hills, N.Y., is an associate with the New York City law firm of Casey, Lane & Mittendorf.

Guy F. Borges is a mechanical engineer with the Chesapeake Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, at the Washington Navy Yard.

Jane E. Cosgriff graduated from Harvard Law School in June and is an associate with the San Francisco firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen.

Michael I. Ford received his J.D. degree from Southern Methodist University last December. In March he and Hope Dietrich Harley were married in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and in June he was sworn in as a member of the Florida Bar by his father, Judge Harvey Ford, in Fort Lauderdale. Michael has joined the firm of E. T. Hunter, P.A. in Hollywood, Fla.

Matthew D. Gensler received his M.B.A. in finance and international business from the Columbia University Graduate School of Business, where he was elected to the Beta Gamma Sigma honor society. He's currently working as an accounting analyst for IBM in the accounting operations department of the Data Processing Product Group in Harrison, N.Y.

Richard W. Ghigna and Nancy Louise Holmes were married August 11 at Wheaton College. Steven Ramsey was best man, and Richard Brown '77 was an usher. Rick is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. He and Nancy are living in Yuma, Ariz., where Rick is in jet training.

Richard B. Goldschmidt is in Aarhus, Denmark, at the Anatomy Institute of the University of Aarhus.

Janet D. Goodstein is an editor for special projects with Factory Mutual Engineering & Research in Norwood, Mass.

Lisa B. Greenwald, Vernon, Conn., has been promoted to associate underwriter with Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford.

Barrie Hill received her bachelor of theology degree with highest honors from The Way College of Biblical Research, Rome City, Ind., in July. She is now working for The Way Ministry in Tulsa, Okla.

Bruce S. Holland and Betsy Ellen Blashek were married in Greenwich, Conn., on April 7. Bruce is the assistant to the president of American Chemical Works Co. in Providence.

Paul B. Jemson (A.M.) and Anne Elizabeth Hoover were married in Indianapolis on April 21. They are living in Palatine, Ill.

Dr. Jonathan M. Kolodny is a medical resident at New York University Medical Center in New York City.

Barry N. Kriesberg received his master of health administration degree from Duke University in May, and is now an inpatient administrator at The New York Hospital in

New York City

Carla M. Levesque is a VISTA volunteer, working at the northeastern branch of the YMCA of Cincinnati as a coordinator of a food co-operative for low-income people.

Thomas B. Martin is studying for a master's degree in management at MIT's Sloan School.

John W. McEvoy, Jr., Belmont, Mass., received his J.D. degree from Suffolk University Law School in June.

Laura Metcalf received her J.D. degree from Case Western Reserve in May and is an attorney in the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division in Washington, D.C.

Marina L. Robinson is an attorney with Trotter, Bondurant, Griffin, Miller & Hishon in Atlanta.

Diane C. Ryan is an associate with the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar.

Dr. Wilma Schiller ('79 M.D.) and *Matthew Wald* were married May 20 in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Wilma is an intern in medicine at St. Francis Hospital, and Matt is the Hartford correspondent for the *New York Times*. Any Brown grads with skills in house remodeling can reach them at 107 Timber Ln., Collinsville, Conn. 06022.

Deborah Sisson and *Gregory F. Bianconi* (see '74) were married June 9 in Providence with *Ann W. Gifford* as maid of honor, and *John A. Egelhofer* '74 as soloist. Deborah is a coordinator of development research at Brown.

Brian Tonner, a graduate student in physics at the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded a Dean's Fellowship for the current academic year.

Cobey Weisman and *Robert D. Rapaport* were married June 3 in Scarsdale, N.Y. They will be dividing their time between their homes in Palm Beach, Fla. and Jerusalem, Israel.

Evelyn L. Williams is an engineer with E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in Wilmington, Del.

James P. Wilson has been named co-publisher, vice president, and treasurer of Wilson Publishing Co., Wakefield, R.I.

Chester J. Winkowski is an operations analyst for the Royal Globe Insurance Co. of New York City.

77 *Amy Rozanne Becker* (Sc.M.) and *Dr. Jeffrey Allan Mattes* were married in Alpine, N.J., on June 30. Amy is a psychology intern at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City and a graduate student at George Washington University.

Leo J. Blackman is an architectural student at Columbia University.

Charles A. Berkley and *Michele Jayne Hill* '75 were married in Bridgeport, Conn., on February 10. They are living in Providence.

Stephen A. Cole is a researcher for the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission in Providence.

Douglas F. Dixon is a member of the technical staff (systems analyst) with RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J.

Sharon Dyckman is a medical student in New York City.

Kerry Edwards is an assistant casting director with ABC in New York City.

Steve Emerson is in Washington, working as a speechwriter and policy analyst for

Senator Frank Church of Idaho. As part of his duties, he spent four weeks in Israel and the Middle East for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the spring.

Shelley Eudene is a copywriter at Van Leeuwen & Partners, an advertising agency in New York City.

Tora G. Galway is working as a United Nations volunteer in Afghanistan, advising the Afghan government on ways to simplify the documents, procedures, and regulations of customs and other trade-related government departments. Her address is: U.N.D.P.-Afghanistan, One U.N. Plaza, New York City 10017.

Brad Goldense has taken a two-year leave of absence from Texas Instruments to work toward his M.B.A. at Cornell.

Janet E. Greenberg is an administrative resident at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

After a year as an administrator of franchise operations with S-H-S International, *Sharon J. Grodin* is a first-year student at Temple University Law School in Philadelphia.

Jo Ann Hammagin is the recipient of a medical-scientist-training-program fellowship and is enrolled in the six-year M.D. Ph.D. program at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City.

Vickie P. Haupt received her M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in June and is an assistant buyer at Bloomingdale's in New York City.

William E. Houck and *Laura Ann Jung* were married last summer and are living at 3336 Jetterson #32, Cincinnati 45220.

John E. Ingram (Ph.D.) is a research architect with Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in Williamsburg, Va.

Lisa K. Jensen is a graduate student at Cornell, studying preservation planning and preservation of historic buildings.

Nancy Osman Korda received her M.A. degree in psychology from Princeton University and is now a research analyst for the Kenvon & Eckhardt advertising agency in New York City. She and her husband, Peter, are currently living at 211 West 56th St., Apt. 6E, New York City.

Michael C. Lowengrub, Central Islip, N.Y., is a financial analyst with Citibank in Melville, N.Y.

Susan Virginia Maikis, Hillsdale, N.J., has received her M.B.A. degree from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Robert S. Miller and *Marci Lunder* were married March 18 in Swampscott, Mass., and are living in Columbus, Ohio, where Robert is a graduate student in industrial engineering at Ohio State.

Charles Paul Mullen and *Jan Evelyn Fitzgerald* were married May 12 in Old Saybrook, Conn., and are living in Hartford, where they are both underwriters for The Travelers Insurance Co.

Michele McNally Nahas and *Leon Clement Hufnagel, Jr.*, were married June 9 in Englewood, N.J. She received her B.A. in art history in October from Barnard College. Leon is director of financial controls with Trans World Airlines in New York City.

John C. Narwell and *Mary T. Lioce* were married June 30 in Providence and are living in Boston, where John is an actuarial analyst with the Commercial Union Assurance Com-

panies of Boston.

Ellen Claire Nickerson and *Edward C. Bernard* were married June 2 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Meryl D. Pearlstem has been awarded an M.B.A. degree in marketing and market research from the Wharton School. While at the University of Pennsylvania, she also did graduate work in communications at the Annenberg School. Meryl is assistant product manager at General Foods Corp. in White Plains, N.Y.

Kevin F. Prihod, Chicago, was graduated last May from the School of Management at Case Western Reserve University.

Kathryn Sanders and *Robert Owen Edbrooke, Jr.*, were married May 25 and are living in Cambridge, Mass. She is attending Harvard Law School. The maid of honor at the wedding was *Patricia Appelbaum* '75, and also in attendance were *Lynne Brodsky* '75, *Pamela Stuckey*, and *Faye Ringel* '79 Ph.D. Kathryn retains her maiden name.

Alan D. Schrift has begun his second year at Purdue, where he is working on a Ph.D. in philosophy.

Michael A. Sherman is assistant manager of Household Finance Co. in El Monte, Calif.

Louis Supino, Jr., and *Jane A. Testa* were married May 26 in Johnston, R.I. Louis is employed at Raytheon Co. and they are living in Narragansett, R.I.

78 *Dana W. Cleary* is a commercial development coordinator with a non-profit commercial development corporation, Lawrence Avenue Development Corp., in Chicago, which is revitalizing a depressed in-city retail shopping strip.

Cheryl L. Dietrich and *Richard Binswanger* were married June 24 in Fort Washington, Pa., and are living in North Wales, Pa. Cheryl is an associate programmer with Shared Medical Systems in King of Prussia, and Richard is teaching math at Germantown Academy in Fort Washington.

Richard A. Field is a contractor and owner of RAF Industries in Wallingford, Conn.

Scott Fields is a press assistant to Rep. Lester Wolff of New York and is living in Washington, D.C.

Ilse J. Gottheb is public affairs director, disc jockey, and announcer at WROK & WZOK Radio in Rockford, Ill.

Celia J. Hartmann is with the division of communications of the American Health Foundation in New York City, working on their journal, *Preventive Medicine*, and preparing symposium reports for publication.

Lawrence Y. Kay is enrolled in the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Study in Bologna, Italy. "After studying there one year," he writes, "I'll return to Washington, D.C., to complete my M.A. in international relations." Prior to this move, Larry had been assistant economist in the International Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Margot E. Landman is an English teacher at Xin Xiang Teachers' College in Xin Xiang City, Henan Province, People's Republic of China.

James R. Love is working for Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Diane T. Monti is studying at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine and is living in Brookline, Mass.

Scott C. Overall is a second-year student at American University's Washington School of Law in Washington, D.C.

Roger A. Ranz is attending the Northwestern University Graduate School of Management in Evanston, Ill.

Lionel G. Roman is an associate engineer with Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Pittsburgh.

Anne Marie Ryan is a first-year veterinary student at Cornell University.

Carolyn Stone is a personnel counselor and employment officer with Office Specialists, Boston.

79 A hiking staff that has apparently accompanied its owner through many foreign countries can be claimed by its owner, a member of the '79 class, by writing to Richard J. Keogh, 431 Nahua St., Apt. 203, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815. Please send along a list of foreign nations visited, and where you were headed when Mr. Keogh dropped you off near Springfield, Mass., and he will be glad to return your staff.

Katherine J. Flanagan is working with Banzini Brothers Productions in Providence.

Donald Gomes has been elected to the board of directors of Citizens' Credit Union in New Bedford, Mass.

Brian J. Kenyon and June E. Morris were married June 15 in Fall River, Mass., and are living in Sharon, Mass. Brian is attending Tufts School of Dental Medicine.

Kevin A. McCarl and Nancy Gray Betke were married in Beaver Falls, Pa., last summer. Kevin is associated with McCarls, Inc.

Linda J. Olding, Charleston, S.C., is a laboratory technician at the Medical University of South Carolina.

Leslie Margaret Snyder and Mark James Macesich were married recently in Nazareth, Pa. Leslie and Mark are employed by the Easton Publishing Co. in Easton, Pa.

Pamela Diane Stenning and John J. Callahan III were married June 9 in Portsmouth, R.I., and are living in Newport.

80 Judith A. Dupre is a freelance architect working with two New York City galleries, Holly Solomon Gallery and Nancy Hoffman Gallery.

Deaths

Amey Cook Gammecll '02, Fort Collins, Colo., a language teacher in the Providence school system for forty-three years; July 9 on her 99th birthday. She was one of the founders of Sock & Buskin and was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Her husband was the late Irving Gammecll '96. Survivors include a sister, Maud Unger, of Malden, Mass.

Charles Henry Jones, Jr. '06, New Haven, Conn., general storekeeper of the Connecticut Co. of New Haven, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, prior to his retirement in 1949; April 13. Mr. Jones was an avid collector of autographs and liked to tell how he

attended the opener of the Yale Bowl in 1914 and got the autographs of two prominent major league players, Honus Wagner and Walter Johnson. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his daughter, Ann Bradley, of Guilford, Conn.

Howard Greenough Hubbard '11, '12 Sc. M., Seekonk, Mass., president of the former Hubbard Business School in Pawtucket, R.I., from 1938 until his retirement in 1968, a well-known Rhode Island tax and cost accountant, and a former class secretary, class agent, and class marshal; July 3. Mr. Hubbard served in the Navy during World War I and then was curator of the Skinner Museum of American Antiques in South Hadley, Mass., before opening the Hubbard Business School. He is a former president of the New England Business College Assn. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Mildred, 72 Mayfield St., Seekonk 02771; and three sons, George P. Hubbard '50, Davis Spalding '43, and Dr. Donald Spalding '50.

Dr. Walter Colburn Robertson '12, Cranston, R.I., a dentist in Warwick, R.I., for fifty-seven years; Aug. 31. A 1915 graduate of Tufts Dental School, "Doc" Robertson became active in the Masons and was a past member of the Nathanael Greene Lodge. Delta Sigma Delta. Survivors include a son, Frederic T. Robertson '50, 53 Pitman St., Providence 02906; and daughters Marguerite Robertson Turner '39, of Cranston, and Carolyn; and a brother, Marshall '31.

Kenneth James Tanner '12, Providence, a trust officer at Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. prior to his retirement in 1955 and a head class agent for the University; Aug. 13. A 1918 graduate of Harvard Law School, Mr. Tanner was an associate in the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell for several years. He was an Army veteran of World War I. Active in class affairs, Mr. Tanner was chairman of the 55th reunion and was treasurer of the 1912 Insurance Fund. His first wife, Barbara Littlefield Tanner '13, died in 1956, and his second wife, Dorothy, died in 1977. Survivors include two daughters, Jean Tanner Edwards '44, 43 Onole Ave., Providence 02906, and Martha.

Leander W. MacLeod '16, Central Falls, R.I., a civil engineer for the federal government for twenty-five years who traveled as a surveyor through the Northeast region of the United States; July 21. There are no immediate survivors.

Martin Rudolph Reuder '20, Tucson, Ariz., retired supervisor of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission; July 17. Mr. Reuder served in the Army during World War I. Survivors include his wife, Evelyn, 5826 East Grant Rd., Tucson 85712.

Lloyd Parker Zellers '20, St. Petersburg, Fla., former superintendent of J. S. Wesby & Sons, bookbinders in Worcester, Mass.; Aug. 17. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors are not known.

Morton Perry MacLeod '22, Houston, Texas, manager of the MacLeod Appraisal Co. of Houston; July 11. A resident of

Houston for fifty-six years, Mr. MacLeod was an engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad before setting up his appraisal firm. He served as Texas director of the American Society of Appraisers. Mr. MacLeod was an Army veteran of World War I. Sigma Nu. Survivors include a daughter, Mary Cheatham, of Windsor, Calif.; and sons George and Morton.

Howard Hughes Murphy '23, Baltimore, Md., comptroller of the Afro-American newspapers for many years and a former chairman of the Maryland State Board of Social Services; Aug. 11. Mr. Murphy was a past president of the Baltimore chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action and was a member of the Baltimore Commission for the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency. He served as secretary of Alpha Phi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 2410 Montebello Terr., Baltimore 21214; daughters Patricia and Catherine, and a step-daughter, Sharon.

Clark Abraham Heydon '24, Ho Ho Kus, N.J., a vice president of United Piece Dye Works of Lodi, N.J.; May 12. Mr. Heydon was a member of the Ho Ho Kus Board of Education for seven years and its president for two years. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 11 Van Dyke Dr., Ho Ho Kus 07423, two sons, Dr. Clark Heydon and Dr. Peter Heydon; and a brother, Dr. Luther A. Heydon '30, of Hackensack, N.J.

Arthur Schiff '25, Pawtucket, R.I., former vice president of Olevson Furniture Co. of West Warwick, R.I.; Aug. 28. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Olevson Schiff '26, 11 Blaisdell Ave., Pawtucket 02861; and a daughter, Nancy Schiff Barnett '56.

Samuel James McCormick '27, Attleboro, Mass., manager of the R. F. Simmons Co. of Attleboro, a division of Josten's Inc., and a class agent; July 20. Mr. McCormick had served as president of the Attleboro Museum and the Attleboro Scholarship Foundation Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 114 County St., Attleboro 02703; a son, Peter, a daughter, Deborah; and a brother, Ernest '22.

Lloyd Morton Partridge '28, Warwick, R.I., an electrical engineer with Narragansett Electric Co. for thirty-eight years prior to his retirement in 1971; July 18. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 145 Spring Green Rd., Warwick 02889, and a daughter, Beverly Partridge Sherman '52, of Mystic, Conn.

Dr. Louis Davis Lippitt, Jr. '30, Cranston, R.I., a physician in the Olneyville section of Providence for thirty-six years prior to his retirement in 1971; June 13. Dr. Lippitt was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1934. A World War II Army veteran, he served as a medical officer in the China-Burma-India theater. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 144 Meshanticut Valley Pkwy., Cranston 02902; a son, David, and a daughter, Dmitry.

Carl Radcliffe Munro '31, Cranston, R.I., a

stationary engraver at Waite Thresher Co. of Providence; Aug. 24. Survivors include his wife, Adelaide, 111 Narragansett St., Cranston 02910.

Stuart Giddings Waite '32, Longmeadow, Mass., a prominent Springfield attorney; July 19. A 1935 graduate of Harvard Law School, Mr. Waite served as president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Springfield, was an organizer of the Better Business Bureau, and served as chairman of the Republican City Committee. He was also a Springfield city councilman. He served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Loveen, 178 Redfern Dr., Longmeadow 01106; a son, Martin; and a daughter, Melinda.

Harold Sawyer Trow '33, Chatham, N.J., former superintendent of highways in Red Bank, N.J.; June 22, 1977. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 24 Fuller Ave., Chatham 07928; and four sons: Peter, John, Thomas, and Lawrence.

Robert Sheldon Hall '34, Needham, Mass., a men's clothing buyer for Kennedy's for many years and most recently a buyer for Arthur Freedberg Co. of Boston; July 10. Mr. Hall was a Naval officer during World War II. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Marion, 80 Sylvan Rd., Needham 02194; and a son, Stanley.

Philip Henry Slocum III '34, Bethany Beach, Del., retired administrative officer with the Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C.; July 29. Mr. Slocum earned an M.A. degree from Columbia in 1939, served with the Navy in the South Pacific during World War II, and was with the Foreign Service from 1948 to 1968 in western Europe, South Asia, and Africa. Survivors include his wife, Barbara, at Box 295, Bethany Beach 19930.

Perry Edward Thayer '34 A.M., North Attleboro, Mass., guidance counselor and teacher in the Providence school system for thirty years prior to his retirement in 1957, and for three years in the 1960s the chairman of Brown's National Alumni Schools Program in Hartford; Aug. 28. Mr. Thayer received his A.B. degree from Clark University and his M.B.A. from Harvard. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie, 2 Hunting St., North Attleboro 02760; a daughter, Phyllis; and a son, Kendrick '55.

Joseph Louis Jaffe, Jr. '35, Shaker Heights, Ohio, past president of Perfection, Inc., and of the Muscle Disease Society; July 11 while playing tennis. Mr. Jaffe received an M.A. degree in history from Western Reserve University in 1964 and his Ph.D. from Case Western Reserve in January of this year. While serving as an Army Air Force major in World War II, Mr. Jaffe earned six battle stars. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 14306 South Park Blvd., Shaker Heights 44120; and a daughter, Leslie.

Gordon Harold Salmonsens '35, Agawam, Mass., recently retired president and owner of Suburban Chevrolet in Feeding Hills,

Mass.; July 17. Before moving to Agawam, Mr. Salmonsens was involved in the automobile business in Connecticut, having owned Waterbury Nash in Waterbury and Gordon Lincoln-Mercury in Norwich. Survivors include his wife, Phyllis, 418 Meadow St., Agawam 01001; sons Paul and Robert, and a daughter, Patricia.

Thomas Payson Gallagher '36, Jackson, Mich., manager of Snelling and Snelling in Jackson; July 19. Mr. Gallagher was an Air Force pilot during World War II. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Martha, 323 W. Wesley, Jackson 49201.

William Greene Summer '36, Maineville, Ohio, former president of the West Virginia Steel & Manufacturing Co. in Huntington, W. Va.; July 6. Mr. Summer was a former chairman of the Red Cross in Huntington. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Carolyn, 3150 Shorewalk Rd., Maineville 45039.

Kenyon Watrous Greene '41, a Washington, Conn., attorney; May 31. Mr. Greene served as an officer in the Army Air Force during World War II, graduated from Harvard Law School in 1948, and practiced law in Washington for twenty-five years. A state representative, he also served as town solicitor, a member of both the finance board and the board of education, and president of the town's community theater. Mr. Greene was also a trustee of The Gunnery School in Wallingford, Conn. His father was the late Warren E. Greene '98 and his brothers were the late Josiah Greene '33 and Ditty Greene '35. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Mary Louise, of Washington; a son, Marc; and a daughter, Anne.

Ruth Kornstein August Horelick '44, Pawtucket, R.I.; Aug. 19. She received a master's degree in retailing from New York University in 1945, was a member of the Pembroke College Club of Providence, and was a team captain in the Bicentennial Development Program at Brown. Survivors include her son, Alan August, 70 Scott St., Pawtucket 02860.

Dr. Wilham Brown Hadley '49, Waban, Mass., deputy medical director of the Joslin Diabetes Foundation in Boston; July 8 of injuries suffered in an automobile accident a month earlier. Dr. Hadley was graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1953. He was a former secretary of the New England Diabetes Assn. Dr. Hadley was an Army officer during World War II. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Beverly, 142 Moffat Rd., Waban 02168; and five children: William, Peter, Anne, Susan, and Jeffrey.

Haig Richard Kazarian '49, Providence, director of engineering for the Grinnell Fire Protection Systems and head of its research and development of fire engineering standards; Aug. 26. Mr. Kazarian was an active member of the National Fire Protection Association and one of its leaders in helping to form the national fire code. He served in the Army during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Lucille, 146 Rankin Ave., Providence 02908.

Kenneth List '50, Newport, R.I., owner of the List Finance Co. of Fall River, Mass., and former president of the Fall River Brown Club; Sept. 8. Mr. List was a member of the board of directors of the Union-Truestale Hospital and chairman of its current fund drive. He was a former president of the YMCA of Fall River, was chairman of the city's Cancer Campaign, was a director of the Edward Adaskin Educational Fund, and was a member of the executive committee of the Fall River Red Cross. Survivors include his wife, Jane, Bonnie Crest Apt. 6, Harrison Ave., Newport 02840; and two daughters, Elisa and Suzanne.

Kenneth Barber Whitman '50, Providence, senior coordinator of the North Providence School District; July 24. Mr. Whitman received an M.S. degree in social work from Simmons College and a master's in physical education from Springfield College. At one time he was director of physical education at Dean Junior College and coach of the varsity soccer and swimming teams. His mother was the late Marilla Bogle Whitman '13. Survivors include his sister, Marilla Whitman Lund '57, 1010 Lakeview Dr., Beaver Falls, Pa. 15010.

Suzanne Bedard Krogstad '52, Narberth, Pa., former secretary of the Brown Club of Philadelphia; July 19. Mrs. Krogstad was national treasurer of the Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Survivors include her husband, Henry '52, 507 Merwyn Rd., Narberth 19072; sons Robert and Garry, and a daughter, Deborah. In Mrs. Krogstad's memory, the Philadelphia Brown Club has established the Suzanne Krogstad Memorial Fund, to be administered by the Brown Fund for unrestricted gifts. Contributions may be mailed to Box 1893, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Ronald Spencer Wills '54, Chatham, N.J., northeast regional manager of Joan Fabrics; June 26. Mr. Wills had been employed for twenty years by Simmons Co., joining the mattress maker directly upon graduation from Brown and eventually being named director of upholstered products. He served in the U.S. Army. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Carolyn O'Neil Wills '54, 50 Buxton Rd., Chatham 07928; and two daughters, Dana and Margot.

Albert Williams Overby, Jr. '62, Washington, D.C., a partner in the Washington law firm of Taylor and Overby; June 29. A graduate of New York University Law School, Mr. Overby came to Washington in 1965 as a member of the legal staff of the old Atomic Energy Commission. He worked on the President's Crime Commission for two years before becoming an assistant U.S. attorney. He was an associate counsel of the House Select Committee on Crime in 1969 before returning to the U.S. attorney's office, where he worked until entering private practice. Mr. Overby had been secretary of the Black Assistant U.S. Attorneys Assn. Survivors include his wife, Beverly, 425 Farragut St. NW, Washington 20011.



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